



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
13 May 1991

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13 May 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Frontline Heads of State Summit Meets in Lusaka

RSA Diplomatic Links Called 'Disappointment'

MB1105181891 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] The Frontline heads of state, who met in Lusaka today, have expressed disappointment at the rush by some countries to open diplomatic relations with racist South Africa [RSA]. Speaking at the end of a one-day summit, President Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, said such a move undermined the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. He said the leaders would like the international community to follow what the African leaders in South Africa are saying, such as maintaining economic sanctions against the racist government.

On the violence in black townships, Comrade Kaunda said it was difficult to understand how a powerful country in terms of defense and security such as South Africa could fail to stop the black on black violence.

Lifting of Sanctions Called 'Inopportune'

MB1105185291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Frontline heads of state met in Lusaka, Zambia, today at the request of South Africa's liberation movements—namely, the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] in order to assess the recent violence between ANC and Inkatha supporters. Mozambique was represented by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano who has already returned to Maputo.

The Frontline heads of state or their representatives were briefed by South Africa's liberation movements on the issues related to the country's democratization process, as well as clashes between ANC and Inkatha supporters, which have already claimed the lives of hundreds of black South Africans.

Except for Angola, which was represented by Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem, the other Frontline countries were represented by the respective presidents—namely, Quett Masire of Botswana, Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Sam Nujoma of Namibia, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Guests to the summit included Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, who will be the next OAU chairman, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who gave an account of the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Palestine.

The Mozambican head of state left before the end of the summit because, as he said, he had to return to Maputo to be informed about the Mozambican peace process in view of yesterday's developments at the talks being held in Rome between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. The Mozambican head of state briefed the other Frontline leaders on the peace

process. Chissano reported on the situation faced by the Mozambican people in view of renewed atrocities carried out by the armed bandits.

On the situation in South Africa, the main theme of the Lusaka summit, the leaders of the liberation movements expressed their desire to unite in order to cope with violence which is by and large provoked by extraneous forces [words indistinct] linked to apartheid. The leaders of the South African liberation movements said it is inopportune to lift sanctions against the South African Government because the pillars of apartheid, notably the current South African Constitution, have not yet been dismantled. The ANC and PAC were reacting to the partial lifting of sanctions by the EEC.

'Patriotic Front' Encouraged

MB1105191691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Lusaka May 11 SAPA—Leaders at the Frontline States summit in Lusaka on Saturday urged for continued sanctions against South Africa until apartheid was totally eliminated.

The summit also appealed to African countries rushing to establish trade missions in South Africa to refrain until apartheid legislation, including the Public Safety Act and Internal Security Act, was removed from the country's statutes.

Briefing the press after an eight-hour meeting characterised by haggling as to why sanctions should be maintained, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda stressed that liberation movements had called for sanctions to be kept in place.

"The African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] delegates have advocated the continued maintenance of sanctions. Lifting the sanctions would undermine the freedom struggle in South Africa." Representatives of the Frontline States supported Dr Kuanda's view.

Nigerian foreign minister, Mr Ike Nwochukwu, said he would prefer the phasing out of sanctions rather than wholesale cancellation.

But the consensus of the meeting was that President F.W. de Klerk had done a commendable job and should be praised for the steps he had taken in demolishing the apartheid system.

Commenting on ongoing unrest in South Africa, Dr Kaunda said that the South African Government had failed to control the violence.

"We plead with the South African Government to do something to stop this barbaric human carnage," Dr Kaunda said.

The Frontline States also appealed to the ANC, PAC and Inkatha to form a patriotic front, so as to achieve the political goal of a nonracial South Africa. A delegation from Inkatha is expected in Lusaka on Monday.

Eventual Lifting of Sanctions Agreed*MB1205132491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 12 May 91*

[Text] Lusaka May 12 SAPA—Frontline States governments have acknowledged that worldwide economic sanctions against South Africa will soon be lifted. The economic embargo first sharply divided the seven nation political organisation—some of them describing the sanctions as costly to their fragile economies but others argued that the world would condemn them for taking the lead.

Nigeria, which is a distant Frontline State due to its economic prowess frankly conceded at the Lusaka meeting on Saturday night that President Frederik de Klerk had removed the obstacles to the total abolition of apartheid.

Diplomats quoted Nigerian Foreign Minister Ike Nwochukwu as saying: "We have to accept the facts as they stand now but must not be seen to be the laughing stock. We should start phasing out the sanctions against Pretoria. But Nigeria is against lifting the sanctions at once."

Nigeria has further proposed that the Inkatha party be invited to attend the OAU meeting in Abuja. "Let them tell us what they want or what they expect us to do to help this daunting situation in South Africa," said Nwochukwu.

The delegates submitted to this suggestion but cautioned that total lifting of sanctions could adversely undermine the struggle against South Africa internally.

Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Angola were very embarrassed due to the fact that their trade with South Africa was more than what they traded with their black neighbours.

Angola and Tanzania are the only Frontline States with minimal trade with Pretoria but diplomats from these countries admit that they will have to, in the near future, trade with South Africa.

The African National Congress [ANC] led by Walter Sisulu and its rival the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] vehemently objected to the idea that sanctions, at any cost, should be lifted.

"This will undermine our struggle at home. Even this violence is fanned by the South African Government. Pretoria has the power and capacity to quell any sort of violence, but why is the government abdicating its noble responsibility to forestall security," ANC Secretary for International Relations Thabo Mbeki complained.

The ANC and PAC convinced the heads of state that Pretoria was responsible for the escalated violence in black townships across South Africa.

The two black parties charged that Koevoet [police counter-insurgency] squads which ferociously fought running battles with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] combatants in Namibia are the ones South Africa has deployed in South Africa to kill blacks.

"Zulus are not killing the ANC members at all. It is the South African agents who are killing blacks in the name of Zulus and the Inkatha party," Mbeki charged.

This sparked a long debate with the summit agreeing to call the Inkatha party for a meeting in Lusaka.

President Kenneth Kaunda in his capacity as a chairman of the Frontline States pleaded with all black parties to form a united "patriotic front" to effectively wage a common onslaught against apartheid.

In the same vein, Kaunda appealed to his counterpart De Klerk, whom he called a very genuine and honest man South Africa had ever seen, "to stop this human carnage".

The consensus of the summit is that Pretoria should accelerate the abolition or abrogation of the Internal Security and Public Safety Act and to release all the political prisoners.

One African diplomat at the meeting claims that the ANC and PAC are very suspicious about Pretoria's intentions because 700 political prisoners are having their cases processed and 150 ANC cadres face prosecution contrary to the Pretoria Minute.

The slow processing of indemnity for the South African exiles is frustrating both the ANC and PAC. The exiles scattered around the world anxiously await return to their motherland.

"We however acknowledge that South Africa will soon join the OAU and other regional organisations, but Pretoria should act fast to maintain credibility both in Africa and the world," Botswana's Quett Masire was quoted as saying at the meeting.

Concluding from the deliberation of the summit, the onus is on South Africa to make things easier so that she should once again join the international community.

Everyone now thinks it is a question of time before the economic embargo is lifted but some are sceptical that Pretoria may abide by the world consensus.

OAU Supports ANC Demand for Ban on Spears*EA1105175191 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1300 GMT 11 May 91*

[Text] The OAU has come out strongly in support of the demand by the ANC [African National Congress] that the South African Government should ban the carrying of weapons, including spears, by blacks in the country. In a statement issued in Kampala today in response to the recent ban of seven types of weapons by the South

African Government, the chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, called on President de Klerk to consider this appeal and live up to his responsibility to the black people of South Africa. I firmly believe, he said, that the first and solemn duty of any government is the protection of the life and property of its citizens. Unfortunately, so far there has been no evidence that the South African Government has lived up to its obligation. As a matter of fact, the OAU chairman said, there is evidence to show that the South African police has been a party to the abetting and perpetuation of violence.

Mr. Museveni said the OAU welcomes the changes taking place in South Africa and the process towards the democratization in the country. He, however, declared this process cannot endure under circumstances of violence. On the decision of the South African Government to ban certain weapons except spears ostensibly because they are not weapons under the Zulu culture, Mr. Museveni said the OAU does not subscribe to the view that a spear is not a weapon, more especially when it is used to cause death.

African Development Bank Ends Abidjan Meeting

*AB1005183891 Dakar PANA in English 1718 GMT
10 May 91*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 May (PANA)—The 27th annual general meeting of the African Development Bank (ADB), ended in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, on Thursday, with the adoption of a number of measures and the formal approval of its new board of governors.

Delegates from the 51 African member-countries as well as representatives of other countries and institutions affiliated to the Bank, also adopted the report of the outgoing chairman of the board of governors, that of its joint monitoring committee and the admission of Namibia as its 51st African member.

The meeting had earlier adopted the Bank's five-year programme lasting from 1992 to 1996.

The Bank's new board of governors is headed by Angola with Germany and Tanzania as first and second vice-president respectively.

The joint monitoring committee is constituted by eight members—Canada, Egypt, Finland, France, Kenya, Kuwait, Swaziland and Zaire.

Botswana Seeks 'Poorer Nation' Status With ADB

*MB1005205891 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 10 May 91*

[Text] The leader of the Botswana delegation at the just ended annual meeting of the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, Mr. Baletzi Gaolathe, has pleaded with the bank to consider placing Botswana in its list of poorer African countries, to enable Botswana to benefit from the bank's soft loan scheme.

The bank will have a total of 2.65 billion American dollars in the next three years for [word indistinct] falling under the bracket of poorer nations.

These countries have been graded as A and B categories. But, Botswana, because of her high per capita income, has been graded under the B categories. However, Mr. Gaolathe appeared to be unsatisfied with this decision and questioned the criteria the bank used to arrive at

this. He said no consultation had been made with Botswana before the decision was made.

Mr. Gaolathe felt that those responsible must have addressed the issue in general terms, rather than case by case. We are still poor, and Botswana, like any African country, has a fragile economy, he said.

Mr. Gaolathe, who is also the permanent secretary in Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, warned that if countries in Botswana's economic position were suddenly [word indistinct], they could easily fall back into poverty.

The conference was closed by the OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, who told delegates that a meeting of Africa's heads of states and government is to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, this year, to sign a treaty establishing the African Economic Community. He called on the African Development Bank to assume greater responsibility in Africa, to reduce poverty and raise prospects for peace.

PANA on USSR Cooperation, Satellite Plans

*AB1005183291 Dakar PANA in English 1335 GMT
9 May 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 May (PANA)—The coming democratic renewal in Africa will be beneficial to the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) and the entire press on the continent, PANA director-general, Auguste Mpassi-Muba has said.

At the present level, many African news agencies have already freed themselves from past constraints in their production, enabling PANA for whom they serve as national correspondents to gain credibility. Mpassi-Muba stated during talks with the Zairian minister of external affairs, Inonga Lokongo L'ome in Kinshasa Monday.

During the talks, also attended by the managing director of the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY (AZAP), Landu Lusala, the PANA boss spoke on perspectives for the further development of the continental wire service.

He mentioned some of the projects in the pipeline, in particular, the relaunching, by the end of the year, and with the assistance of the USSR and UNESCO, of the Inter-Sputnik satellite project for PANA.

He said that under the project, the headquarters [of] each of the sub-regional pools of the agency would in principle, be provided with a mini earth-station. This station would be used for gathering news for transmission to the headquarters in Dakar and receive the feed back for circulation among the different countries in the sub-regions. He said work on the project should begin in the coming months in Dakar and at the southern Africa regional pool in Lusaka, Zambia. Commenting on the just-concluded conference on the independent media in Africa at which he participated in Windhoek, Namibia, Mpassi-Muba observed that donors have begun to show increasing willingness to pay attention to the continent.

The PANA director-general, who arrived in Kinshasa on Monday, also paid a courtesy visit to the Zairian secretary of state for information, Nzuzi Malumba.

The independent press is springing all over Africa with some measure of freedom for the state media, Mpassi-Muba trend would improve the image of the continent as well as that of the African press itself. [sentence as received]

Cameroon

Government, Opposition in 'Test of Strength'

*LD1205203191 Paris International Service
in French 1830 GMT 12 May 91*

[Text] In Cameroon, the opposition is closing ranks to obtain the organization of a national conference from President Paul Biya. The majority of the opposition parties have decided to embark on a test of strength with the authorities and have issued a call for a strike on 16 and 17 May. A total of 19 of the 21 opposition groupings met over the past two days at Bamenda and agreed on a program of action:

[Correspondent Farida Moha] The Bamenda conclave, the first in the history of the Cameroon opposition, is, in fact, intended to pressure the government of Sadou Hayatou and President Paul Biya into convening a national conference. The program of action drawn up by the leaders of the 19 opposition parties provides for a vast explanatory and information campaign in the next few days. The dates 16 and 17 May should represent the fermata in this program with the launching of a general strike in all the main cities of the country and a ghost town operation.

On 19 May, a day will be organized in memory of the freedom martyrs. The parties will hold several meetings to denounce tribalism, and a popular march will be held in Yaounde to demand the release of Mboua Masok, a party leader who has now been in prison for three weeks. A day of national mourning will be held on 20 May. Catholic Cameroonians will be dressed in black, and muslims in white. On that day, public events will be boycotted; in principle, taxis and buses should not be operating. According to the opposition leaders we questioned, if President Paul Biya still does not decide, the opposition parties will meet on 24 May in Douala to decide to convene the national conference themselves. A test of strength has thus begun today between the Cameroon opposition and government, and it is difficult to see how feelings will be calmed unless there are consultations between all the parties [words indistinct].

Opening of 'New Political Phase' Said Likely

*LD1105092191 Paris International Service
in French 0530 GMT 11 May 91*

[Text] In Cameroon the opposition's ultimatum to President Biya, concerning the holding of a national conference, expired yesterday. For the time being the government's stance remains unchanged, but everything points to the opening of a new political phase in the coming days. More details now from Nicolas Baliq:

[Baliq] The opposition message is very clear. No real democracy without a national conference, and the ultimatum which has just expired could lead to a new tug-of-war if President Biya maintains his refusal. As early as today the opposition will meet to decide on a

common strategy. One mentions civil disobedience, general strikes with more ghost-town operations [operation ville morte]. [sentence as heard] What is certain is that one should witness a hardening even if the opposition stresses the peaceful nature of its action. This meeting is taking place at a time when new incidents have shaken Yaounde university. Furthermore, the people are still pondering the confrontations which claimed dozens of victims in less than a month. These questions will undoubtedly be raised and the conviction here is that only the national conference can bring the country out of deadlock. This is a challenge to the head of state, but also to Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou. But, if the latter has called for a dialogue, President Biya labelled the recent events childish. Some are already interpreting these two different points of views as a sign of discord within the highest circles of the state.

Wave of Violence, Vandalism Reported in Garoua

*AB1005210291 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 10 May 91*

[Text] Violence has broken out again in Garoua. After a few days of calm, the capital of the northern region experienced a wave of violence and vandalism last night. Many shops were looted and destroyed by groups of bandits armed with machetes, arrows, spears, and clubs. This morning, these groups of bandits once again perpetrated acts of violence and looting in the city. Today, Garoua looked like a sleeping city with markets and shops closed. Only administrative services and some banks were functioning for the public.

Paper Seized for Alleging 'Imminent' Civil War

*AB0805170791 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 7 May 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] There has been more turmoil in Cameroon between students and the authorities on the University Campus of Yaounde. Meanwhile, Cameroon's outspoken independent newspaper, LE MESSAGER, has come under attack once again. A few months ago, the editor of the paper's French edition, Pius Njawa, was arrested for running an article criticizing President Paul Biya. And yesterday, the English edition of the newspaper was seized by the authorities. This time, it was a report on the import of large quantities of weapons destined for the Beti people, the ethnic group to which the president belongs, in case there is a civil war in Cameroon, which seems to have offended the government. From Yaounde, Bill Herbert telexed us this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The seized edition of the newspaper described civil war as very imminent, and suggests it will be fought by members of President Paul Biya's Beti tribe against the main tribal and linguistic groupings pressing for democratic change. The paper identifies these as including the minority English-speaking population, the majority Bamileke tribe, and the Hausas and

Fulani of the north of Cameroon. According to the newspaper, nearly 600 cases of ammunition were shipped by a Paris-based company from the Port of Lisbon and off-loaded at Douala on 4 April. From there, the paper says it was transferred to a paramilitary training center at Joum in the southern province of Cameroon, which is dominated by the Beti tribe.

Ever since the outbreak of violence and demonstrations calling for democratic change in Cameroon, there have been persistent rumors that the Beti people are being secretly armed and trained in the use of firearms by self-defense committees all over the Southern Province. The story in LE MESSENGER will fuel these rumors unless the government comes out with a clear statement on the affair. Another issue which needs to be addressed by the government is the circulation of tracts around Yaounde, which call on anglophone and Bamileke people to leave Beti land and urged the Beti people, quote, To rise like one man to fight these enemies.

This is the third issue of LE MESSENGER to have been seized since last December. However, it is the first time the English-language edition of the weekly has been targeted. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Reportedly Compromises Opposition Parties

AB0305093291 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 2 May 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A potential presidential candidate in Zaire has come out with some controversial allegations against opposition parties who have said yes to the national conference. Of the almost 140 political parties in Zaire, nearly half of them have said they will attend the meeting. The others say they will boycott it, and the conference keep getting postponed but now it is claimed that the government has been nobbling the acquiescent parties, as Bossango Boyami reports in this telex from Kinshasa:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Dr. Jibi Ngoyi, president of the African Socialist Party, as well as a presidential candidate, held a press conference last night and said that the government had corrupted 60 out of the 137 political parties by offering them money. Dr. Ngoyi said that President Mobutu's political adviser, Mr. (Tsi-bombo Mokuna), had been made responsible for contacting the 60 political parties and giving them 12 million zaires each. He said that the money changed hands at the so-called democratic days, organized last month at the town of Nsele, when the head of state met representatives of the various groups, ostensibly to discuss the national conference.

Dr. Ngoyi said his party was not going to be bought off with bank notes. He said the genuine opposition parties should come together to respond to these attempts by the authorities to split them. He said his party was in favor of a strong federal state. Each federal unit would have its own administration, and this would avoid instability in the country. On the question of President Mobutu taking up his post as ruling party head again, Dr. Ngoyi said he was not surprised. He said he never thought Mobutu was going to quit politics anyway.

So far, there are four candidates for the presidential elections the date of which has not yet been set. They are President Mobutu, Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, Etienne Tshisekedi, and Dr. Ngoyi. [end recording]

National Conference Preparatory Meeting Opens

AB1105215691 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT
11 May 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 May (AFP)—The preparatory commission for Zaire's national conference, which has been discussing the issue of participant representation for two weeks, is expected to open deliberations Monday morning, 13 May, it was learned today from official sources.

After 15 days of discussions, the participants, who have been charged with organizing Zaire's national conference, convened by decree on 29 April, seem to have agreed on the distribution of seats among representatives of political parties and civilian organizations. Official sources specify that the national conference will take place at the People's Palace in Kinshasa, but the date for the beginning of the conference, which has long been awaited by Zairians, was not given.

Ethiopia

Rebels Claim Dergue Ambo Offensive 'Foiled'

EA1205123591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Our heroic people's army has foiled a fascist Dergue offensive attempt on the Ambo front, putting 2,249 enemy soldiers out of action and also destroying one MiG-23.

It will be recalled that when our heroic people's army carried out an attack on the Ambo front, the Dergue deployed its forces from several points. We then revealed that our army had withdrawn from Ambo of its own accord to create favorable conditions for recapturing it.

The Dergue, which deployed its force from different points, has begun an offensive. This offensive attempt by the 4th, 3d, and 14th Army Divisions, assisted by air support and bombardment with heavy weapons, began at 0300 on 10 May and lasted until 2000 that day when the government forces retreated after being repulsed by our heroic army.

Our heroic combatant people's army killed or wounded 2,100 enemy soldiers, took 149 others captive, and destroyed one MiG-23 in the fighting. Moreover, it destroyed three tanks and 302 light weapons, 13 Bren guns, nine RPG's, six mortars, two 14.5-mm antiaircraft guns, one (?Gronov), two radio communication sets, and other useful types of equipment were captured.

Listeners, the Dergue government attempted an offensive and has been shamefully defeated at a time when it claims to have established a peace commission but then has declared a mobilization for destructive purposes.

EPLF Reportedly Downs MiG-23

EA1205171991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 12 May 91

[Excerpt] The antiaircraft unit of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] shot down an enemy MiG-23 military aircraft yesterday, 11 May. The enemy military aircraft was shot down around midday yesterday at South Denakil, between Beylul and Bera' Isole. [passage omitted]

Rebels Report 2,000 Killed Near Aseb

EA1105174291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] The heroic People's Army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has repulsed two enemy attacks on the Beylul front with a view to avoiding the destruction of the town of Aseb. The enemy came out in full force on 3, 4, 8, and 9 May 1991. During the engagements, the enemy had 2,000 soldiers killed, 1,700 wounded, and 12 others captured. Also captured were 253 assorted weapons. One of the captured soldiers is a

lieutenant. The broad masses in the war zone have put their weight behind the EPLF combatants and forced the situation near Aseb to become extremely critical.

Rebel Radio on Government Peace Commission

EA1005173691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 10 May 91

[Station commentary: "A Flower That Has Been Germinated on a Fire"]

[Excerpts] Surely there is nobody who has not heard the statement that issued the day before yesterday [8 May] evening by the Dergue government's State Council—namely, a decree for the establishment of the peace commission. According to the Dergue, the aim of establishing the commission was to hold peace talks with various forces and find a solution to our country's problem. [passage omitted]

If the commission's aim is to implement the resolutions of the third emergency Dergue Shengo congress, has the Dergue forgotten the resolution to continue the war through mobilization, with the slogan: Destroy or Be Destroyed? [passage omitted]

Unless they themselves are confused by their [word indistinct] resolutions, the aim of the Shengo resolutions, as well as the decrees issued every week after that, is only war. Though the Dergue in its third Shengo congress united the so-called forces of unity, it declared war in the resolution on the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and against the people, and again, the so-called peace commission cannot be the delegate of peace. A general mobilization for war has been declared for ages of 18 and up with the slogan: Everything for the War Front; but this is just the usual deception. [passage omitted]

The so-called peace commission, which was established by the head of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who declared the war, is being led and acted out by government members themselves, calling it a peace commission, while its mission is to extend the Dergue in power for the continuation of the war. This commission is the commission in which they show the palm of peace in one hand while sharpening the war sword in the other. The war-mongers who trade in the name of this commission cannot in any way bring peace from the gunfire of the war they have opened. The peace of the Dergue is like a flower germinated between the [word indistinct] fire. It is just a plant that will bear no fruit and be burned. Yes, the peace of the Dergue is the flower germinated on the fire.

State Council Mobilization Decree Issued

EA1005213891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1722 GMT 10 May 91

[State Council Special Decree No. 29/1983 issued in Addis Ababa on 10 May; signed by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam]

[Text] Given that a very grave situation has been created concerning the unity and sovereignty of Ethiopia, which has been respected for countless centuries through the sacrifices of her heroic children over the generations;

That the entire Ethiopian population has repeatedly affirmed its readiness to oppose the offensive begun against the unity and sovereignty of the motherland which is causing great damage to lives and property, to pay the necessary sacrifices to secure the unity and sovereignty of Ethiopia, and to make efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the problems created in the northern part of our country;

That the concerted war to dismember Ethiopia has been further intensified, has now spread to other areas of the country, is creating havoc with the peace and security of these people, and is causing great damage to lives and property;

That it was decided by the third extraordinary congress of the National Shengo on 22 April 1991 that a general mobilization call-up should be made and that this should be done in a manner that enjoys greater popular participation through a legal and organizational framework to be established as a matter of urgency;

That it has become necessary to issue a National Mobilization Call-Up Decree through the leadership of the national campaign headquarters set up for this purpose and that every Ethiopian citizen should participate and avert the looming dangers hovering over the unity and sovereignty of the country and the security of the people;

The following has been decreed in accordance with Article 83/2 of the Constitution:

1. Brief title: This special decree can be cited as State Council Special Decree No. 29/1983 on National Mobilization Call-Up.

2. Application: This special decree shall be applicable to every Ethiopian citizen.

3. Mobilization call-up:

a. Unless he is already in military service, every individual Ethiopian citizen 18 years of age and older is obliged through this special decree to be mobilized in all sectors necessary for military service.

b. The responsibility of implementing all matters indicated in this special decree shall be that of the National Campaign Headquarters.

4. Registration

a. All Ethiopians covered by the mobilization call-up shall register themselves at the appropriate body in accordance with the notice to be issued by the National Campaign Headquarters.

b. All draftees are obliged to give any information necessary for registration.

c. Everyone is obliged to inform the provincial campaign center of changes of address.

5. Notice for registration

a. The National Campaign Headquarters shall issue a notice that contains the date of commencement of registration and other necessary information.

b. The notice for registration shall be announced through appropriate and convenient media.

6. Registration identification card: All draftees, based on Article 4 of this special decree, shall be given a registration identification card that contains their name, registration number, age, area of registration, date of registration, and other relevant information.

7. Preparation for mobilization: All draftees should be ready and present themselves for mobilization in accordance with the directives to be given by the National Campaign Headquarters within the stipulated time.

8. Medical examination: All draftees will be medically examined by the (?body) appointed by the National Campaign Headquarters.

9. Training: All draftees will be given military training which will enable them to be ready for combat.

10. Deployment: After training, draftees, according to the situation, will be deployed as combatants in public security; as workers in various establishments; in technical, specialist or research units; or in any other military fields.

11. Exemptions

a. Any draftee can be exempted when the conditions for mobilization (?are not fulfilled).

b. In addition to Subarticle A of this article, in accordance with the decision of the National Campaign Headquarters, any draftee can at any time be exempted from service.

12. Rights and responsibilities of the draftee: According to the various articles stated in this special decree, all draftees will have the following rights and responsibilities:

a. To carry out military training with proper diligence in the military camp;

b. To obey regulations and observe military discipline;

c. To obey orders from his superiors at all times and places.

d. From the day they enter the training camp and until they fulfil their obligations, they will receive food, shelter, arms, continuous medical care, and pocket money, if not a worker;

e. If an employee, they will receive their monthly salary from their employer;

f. After completing their duties, they will return to their former places of work;

g. Their length of service will be considered as if they were in their regular places of work. Thus they will receive promotion, salary increments, and other benefits.

13. Dangers in service: Any draftee who is injured during training or when giving service:

a. If a government or government institution employee, they will benefit from the Pension Act;

b. If not an employee of government or a government institution, then government and the people will take care of them if they are injured, or their family, if they die.

14. Organisational support:

a. All organizations that help the military movements and that can also give organizational support, services, production, or distribution institutions or establishments based on this special decree shall implement their share of responsibilities assigned to them by the National Campaign Headquarters. This applies in particular to:

1. Those who produce and distribute military hardware and ammunition, medicine, vehicle fuel, oils, and fats;
2. Those who give medical, transport, and communication services.
3. Those who produce rations and food;
4. Those who give vehicle maintenance services;
5. Those deployed in various construction activities;
6. Fuel distributors.

Arrangements that will enable these organizations to give the best service shall be made.

B. In accordance with Subarticle A. of this article, the implementation of these activities shall be done in a manner that does not create any conflict between the customers and the institutions and their working regulations.

15. Powers and responsibilities of the Campaign Center: In accordance with Special Decree No. 27/1983 of the State Council, the campaign centers established at all levels are empowered to implement this special decree based on the directives to be given by the National Campaign Headquarters. In particular, the neighborhood [kebele] campaign center:

- a. Shall register and issue registration identification cards to individuals appearing for registration in accordance with the mobilization call-up;
- b. Shall present all registered individuals to appear at a time and venue to be determined when needed;
- c. Shall carry out all other duties assigned to them by the provincial campaign center.

16. Obligation to cooperate: All Ethiopian citizens are obliged to cooperate in implementing this special decree.

17. Powers to issue directives: The National Campaign Headquarters is empowered to issue any directives necessary to implement this special decree.

18. Penalty: Military discipline notwithstanding:

a. Any person who contravenes this special decree or the rules and regulations stipulated in them or hinders their implementation shall be penalized by the appropriate criminal law after the crime has been assessed against the security of the country and the people.

b. Articles 296 to 299 of the criminal law shall be applicable to all persons subject to military service in accordance with this special decree.

c. The court, in accordance with Subarticles a and b of this article, can penalize any individual found guilty of an offense; can deprive him of the right to own rural and urban land, to take up job opportunities or local or foreign education opportunities, and other rights; in addition to other penalties.

19. Enforcement of this special decree: This special decree shall be in force from the day it is published in the official gazette.

EPLF Secretary General Discusses Peace Talks

EA1005124391 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 9 May 91

[“First part” of interview of Isaias Afewerki, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front with unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The first question deals with the recent peace initiative taken by the U.S. Government and its delegates, first in Addis Ababa with the Dergue government and later on in Khartoum with representatives of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF]. What can you say about these contacts?

[Afewerki in Tigrinya with superimposed Amharic translation] First, the U.S. Government's efforts to bring about a solution to these problems is well known. Various efforts have been going on to solve the issues of the Eritrean people in a peaceful way. There are continuing efforts towards this end. There are tangible situations which forced the U.S. Government delegation to come and talk about the issue of peace currently. As we all know, the Addis Ababa government's days are numbered, and not only that of the government, but there is evidence that there is a new political situation and political line-up in Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Horn of Africa in general. Because this situation is complex and intricate in its nature, the U.S. Government was forced to enhance its peace initiatives with speed, unlike the earlier efforts.

Hence, according to our observation, the U.S. Government delegation took this type of initiative to contain and thwart the situation before it got out of hand, for several observers and commentators have started talking of chaos in Addis Ababa—that bloodshed will increase, the situation will be out of control—given the current tension coupled with the downfall of the Dergue government. There are no points or subjects for dialogue which

can be enumerated as one, two, or three, but the general worry of the U.S. Government regards those points which I have mentioned earlier. It can also be said that earlier efforts may be resumed at any time.

[Reporter] According to international news media, the result of the recent talks in Addis Ababa and Khartoum is the holding of a meeting in London in the future that will bring together the opposition groups, including the Dergue government. There is news that a general agreement has been reached toward this end. Is this true? If it is true, then what is the objective of this meeting. Comrade Isaías?

[Afewerki] It is unfounded to say that a particular or general agreement has been reached. The objectives of the U.S. Government delegation are, as I mentioned earlier, by taking everything that can be done into consideration, to explore ways and means of enabling all parties to participate in a meeting. Some views that would help shed light on what is going on can be heard from different directions. The views circulating are not secret, as I have mentioned before. The major objective of the U.S. Government delegation's recent contacts in Addis Ababa and Khartoum was to assess the following: If the Dergue government falls tomorrow, what will happen then? What should be done? What steps should be taken to avoid destruction and bloodshed? If there are solutions, even while the Dergue government is in power, this is also an alternative and must be explored.

This is being done because, as I mentioned earlier, there are dialogues which have been going on between the EPLF and the Addis Ababa regime with a view to finding peaceful solutions. Even now, it is not intended to halt the situation where it was before or to halt the process altogether, but to seek alternatives to see if there are ways whereby there can be understanding while the situation is at the present stage. It is to explore these alternatives that the U.S. delegation made contacts. No agreement has been reached.

[Reporter] Even if it has not been finalized, is there any meeting that is aimed at gauging the views and situations, in which different groups will be participating?

[Afewerki] The proposal by the U.S. Government is to hold a conference, a meeting, that brings together the Oromo Liberation Front, EPRDF, the Dergue government and the EPLF. Among the objectives of the conference or meeting to be held, as I mentioned earlier, is one that stipulates that the meeting should be to explore the general situation. It can be said that an understanding has been reached, but it has not yet been concluded. Apart from the general situation, the venue [as heard] and time have not yet been decided, the topics to be discussed have not yet been detailed and finalized.

[Reporter] Does it mean that the presentation of such a proposal indicates that the earlier talks between the two parties, for example between us and the Dergue government, and between the EPRDF and the Dergue, are weakening?

[Afewerki] This is not shown in any way. It is true that there have been no tangible results from the peace talks between the EPLF and the Dergue government, which were aimed at seeking peaceful and political solutions to the Eritrean issue. It cannot even be said that they were encouraging. Apart from a general spirit of understanding, there has never been any chance to continue the talks or the agreements to continue with the talks had no concrete agenda.

The current initiative being taken looks into special situations. Probably, it might cite or indicate issues and points which have been raised in the earlier talks between the EPLF and the Addis Ababa government delegation. In general this current initiative is aimed at exploring situations. It cannot be said that it supports or opposes this or that idea, but it will understand and explore some issues by taking into consideration the situation I mentioned earlier. Hence, it is very difficult to determine whether the earlier talks between the EPLF and the Dergue government are finished before seeing the results of the current initiative.

[Reporter] In connection with the point you raised earlier, it has repeatedly been said that if the EPRDF enters Addis Ababa, it is feared that endless massacre and disturbances would commence. What justification does this talk have? The EPRDF has so far held wide Ethiopian territory, and no such situation has manifested itself in those areas. Addis Ababa might be a little different, but will bloodshed follow the EPRDF's entry in to Addis Ababa?

[Afewerki] If we ask who is behind this question, it is the Dergue and its collaborators. If we want to understand the reality, if the EPRDF or EPRDF and other forces in collaboration capture Addis Ababa tomorrow morning, we should ask under what circumstances will bloodshed come about? [sentence as heard] We should analyze the real situation. In the first place, because the Dergue government came to power there are sections of society which have benefited greatly during the last 16 years. These are government officials, Workers Party of Ethiopia members, security agents, and favored soldiers. On the other hand, there are also those whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent people. Some of these types of people might have escaped, but most are gathered in Addis Ababa.

Because these forces will not accept any peace call from the EPRDF or any other reform and peace forces, because they will not accept the EPRDF's or any other forces' existence in Addis Ababa, they will continue supporting and collaborating with the present regime and find ways and means of extending its life. This is all they dream about. They have no other bright hopes, neither do they have a bright future. They are ready to take hopeless measures or a kill-and-die stand. To minimize the bloodshed and destruction which could be brought about by these forces, this issue should be handled with maximum care. In this regard, the U.S. Government's [word indistinct] and other forces. The

story that the EPRDF will bring bloodshed, the EPRDF will do this or that, that it is the forces of change that bring chaos and destruction and bloodshed, is a baseless story fabricated by the Dergue and its collaborators.

This is done for a simple reason. These forces are counting their last hours before the downfall or the last hours of their lives. If bloodshed should follow under the present circumstances, these forces cannot overcome the other forces. The only alternative they have is to invite foreign forces, as the groups who support this regime have been suggesting. Many forces have tried to interfere before to find ways of conciliation or to save this regime from falling or have even tried to create ways of extending its stay in power. They have made many efforts in this regard, but in vain.

In the current political situation, one of the pieces of propaganda spread to frighten the people is what I have just said. It is said: Because there is going to be bloodshed in Addis Ababa tomorrow morning, because there will be chaos, because things can get out of hand, because anything bad can happen, etc., the propaganda is calling on foreign forces to intervene. This propaganda, however, is not intended for the people in the country or the forces there. The message is directed at foreign forces.

If we look back at history, we can see that the Dergue government has had its own experiments. In 1977 to 78 it was saved from defeat by the huge intervention of the Soviet Union. To think that the same situation can occur now, however, is not only wrong but also childish. At present the Dergue government has taken foreign forces as an option to save itself from defeat. This is what it considers to be its last hope. If foreign forces come, they have to believe in what is said. Therefore, the aim is to persuade the foreign forces, and that is why it is being said: bloodshed will come, chaos, disturbances, and massacres will follow. All this is exaggerated for the purpose of persuading foreign forces.

Here we have to understand two things. If there is going to be bloodshed and massacres, they will be caused by Dergue forces. The forces of change, the forces who are struggling for an end to the bloodshed, are working very hard to control and avert such a situation. In such a situation, who wants to avoid bloodshed? Who is struggling to avert bloodshed? How can foreign forces participate in such a situation? We have to analyse these questions seriously.

[Reporter] The question of foreign intervention appears in many ways. There are calls to the United States and, for different reasons, there are calls to the United Nations. The intervention of Israel is also considered. It is also said that the Dergue has asked the Soviet Union to support it, to give it fuel or any other support. Under the present circumstances, could there be foreign intervention which would keep the Dergue government from falling?

[Afewerki] Can there be? No, never. There cannot be, because those foreign forces who may want to intervene are well known. First, it is the U.S. Government and its forces.

It is, however, inconceivable that the U.S. Government would intervene in such a situation, where it is not concerned. There are several factors which affirm this. Basically, the efforts of the U.S. Government are to create an atmosphere of understanding to save things from destruction. Otherwise, the U.S. Government does not want to involve itself in forcefully controlling the situation.

The other foreign intervention issue is that there are about 20,000 Falashas in Addis Ababa, for whom Mengistu is waiting for compensation. If the propaganda spread about bloodshed, massacre, and chaos materializes, because they will be affected, there are views that Israel may intervene to save them. That is, the question is: Will Israel intervene to save them? Nothing is further from the truth, because intervention to save these people would lead to more bloodshed. It is inconceivable, therefore, that Israel would take such a foolish measure or interfere because of this. There is no proof to indicate or confirm this. If any other possible force were to interfere, this would perhaps be the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, which just withdrew yesterday, cannot plunge herself into this intricate situation.

If it is UN intervention that is desired in the Washington talks between the EPLF and the Dergue government, the EPLF has already called on the United Nations to supervise the referendum to be held in Eritrea so that the situation could be resolved peacefully and the war would stop. The United Nations was asked to send its peace-keeping force to Eritrea up to the end of the referendum and to establish its own provisional administration, so that this UN involvement would reduce the bloodshed and curtail the war, as well as giving [word indistinct] legitimacy to the Eritrean question. The call for UN involvement, however, was not accepted by the Dergue government then. Such positive intervention can be made. To call on negative foreign interference to save the Dergue government at the present moment, or any such interference, is worthless and wishful thinking.

Views Foreign Intervention

EA1105191891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 10 May 91

["Second part" of interview with Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the EPLF by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Since the recent session of the Dergue's Shengo and the resolutions adopted there, the international news media have been saying that the United States and the USSR support the Dergue's peace initiatives and the unity of Ethiopia and that this stance conflicts with the 30-year old struggle of the Eritrean people. On the other hand, as you pointed out earlier, these states are working as mediators. It seems like this is

a contradiction. Comrade Isayas, what is the true position and stance of these two states on the continuing fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia?

[Afewerki in Tigrinya with superimposed Amharic translation] What I would like to say here and what I would like to remind you of is, first, we should take a broad view before going into the details. During the past few years, for various reasons, the U.S. and USSR Governments have made new and tangible changes in their positions regarding the Eritrean issue and how to handle it. This is a truth that cannot be denied. How will the EPLF assess this? How will the Eritrean people assess this? As we all understand, support for the rights of the Eritrean people to self-determination is something which comes slowly and with time and struggle. If it were to be achieved with one word or with a speech, there would be no need for these exertions and struggles. These victories and the support that we receive from time to time—maybe they are fading away. There has been a clear and tangible change. In contrast, the Dergue and the feudal groups, who were oppressing and depriving the people of their rights, thinking to conceal their sinister and dishonest acts so as to emerge stronger, are now calling for the superpowers' support.

But slowly, the world at large, and in particular the superpowers, are changing their views on this government and the situation in this country. Specifically, if we look at the views on this government, they were going from bad to worse. Leaving this aside, let us look at the roles of the United States and the USSR. These states, after improving their bilateral relations and agreeing to solve world problems jointly, started to work as mediators in solving the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the conflict in the Horn of Africa. The U.S. Government in particular has been making such efforts for a long time.

If one mediator says to one side: I support you fully, and opposes the other side during his time of mediation, this is unacceptable. Therefore, if we look at the experience of the past years or the last six months, the United States in particular has been working without taking sides and without making this kind of mistake. They are working to improve the situation and bring about a conducive atmosphere for dialogue between the two opposing sides. They are trying to solve the problem peacefully rather than through fighting.

While they are doing these things, however, it is childish to say that they support the Dergue or that the recent Shengo resolutions have Soviet and U.S. support. It is possible that these things are said to cause confusion for the sake of greedy interests and to get support by presenting untangible things as if they were true. The Dergue government has one aim when it says and proclaims that the Soviets and the Americans support it and support the Shengo resolutions. Their idea is to cheat the Ethiopian people by saying that because the international community is on its side, they should also come to its side; however, this is not the truth.

Even if one side only touches on the positive aspects in its statements and leaves aside the negative, this does not mean that it supports one or another group's proposals. Such statements can be issued, but they do not mean that the USSR and the United States are fully on the side of the Dergue and also support the Dergue's resolutions, which would be difficult to imagine. At the same time, when we also experience such things, we cannot say that they are 100 percent with us, that they oppose the Dergue, that we have this kind of support. There is a change in their views, but we can say that their participation can positively help. We are trying to make their position positive because you cannot fool the people with a lie—in fact, it is pointless. So to conclude, the statements issued by the USSR and the United States are based on the prevailing situations: Their aim and wish is to solve the problem without taking sides as mediators and arbitrators. We should understand this and nobody should be confused about it.

[Reporter] Some views expressed concerning our issues are, first: The EPLF should stop its armed struggle; It should not continue its military attacks until the nature of the transition period in Ethiopia is clarified and the situation has calmed down, until stability prevails in Ethiopia; The right of the Eritrean people to self determination must wait. In short, until the Ethiopian problem is solved, the Eritrean issue must take second place. Such views are presented by various groups. What is the EPLF's position in regard to this, Comrade Isaias?

[Afewerki] This is a basic question and not to be confused with the continuous political struggles to bring a lasting solution to the 30 years of Eritrean armed struggle and the fighting that has been going on for more than 10 or 15 years in various parts of Ethiopia. For our part, the aim of the peace talks we held at various times was to stop this fighting, but we did not believe that a solution would come by throwing away our weapons. The reason is clear: The other side has one aim, and that is to finish us off. Hence, at no time were we tricked into thinking of throwing away our arms. To safeguard and secure our rights, we were forced to raise our arms and struggle, and this will continue until it is finished one way or another. It is the same with the current peace efforts.

But what are the current issues? The fall of this government is taken as a certainty. But how will it fall? Will it collapse militarily or will there be a change of government? That it will cease to exist no one can doubt. Perhaps the Dergue and its collaborators have something up their sleeves. First and foremost among the issues being raised by various groups at present is how the issue of the Eritrean and various peoples and nationalities and the question of democracy will be solved after the collapse of the present government? As some confusion can arise on implementing the various programs, agreements, and solutions, there are several questions from different quarters about how to handle these issues.

The first question to be raised is that of Eritrea. If this government falls soon, how will the Eritrean question be

solved? And what will be the best way to solve it? Some answers to these questions are based on suspicion and some on a real desire for a solution. Different quarters have different answers.

On this issue, the EPLF has a clear suggestion: to safeguard the right to self-determination. Now, if the question of a referendum is to be implemented, it will take time. According to our statement of April 1991, the coming of the UN, the coming of the UN peacekeeping force, and the coming of a transitional government and other technical details which go with it—all this will take time before the referendum process can be implemented. Therefore, between the fall of the Addis Ababa government and the advent of a new situation will be a period during which the Eritrean people's right to self-determination will be ascertained by referendum. The question of stability in Ethiopia and its continuity, however, is not (certain). Not, as mentioned earlier, simply the bloodshed, destruction, and continuous devastation, but the general indication of instability in the country. The lack of stability in Ethiopia might have consequences for solving the Eritrean question.

The Eritrean people do not desire continuous bloodshed, destruction, and instability in Ethiopia. The struggle of the Eritrean people and their strong resolve to continue its armed struggle is not because they want any revenge against the Ethiopian people or to see any destruction in that country but is based on self-defense. As its major objective is to live with the Ethiopian people in harmony and cooperation by preserving its rights through a referendum, the EPLF is ready to delay or even remove any obstacle that could bring destruction, instability, and bloodshed through the political situation during the transitional period.

If it is found necessary and acceptable to postpone the referendum, the EPLF shall do that without any hesitation. This was affirmed to the forces concerned a long time ago and it is not a new idea. At such a time, there will be a transitional period in Ethiopia. There will be some sort of provisional government. There will be a question about what the EPLF can contribute during the transitional period toward the speedy advent of peace after the downfall of the present government.

There are many people who say that the EPLF should take part in the transitional government or be part of that government. This is said for many positive reasons. If the EPLF is allowed to implement the referendum, then there is no reason why it cannot contribute positively to the transitional government that will be established. This does not mean, however, that the EPLF will drop the Eritrean issue and ally itself with the provisional government in Ethiopia by preferring a bigger deal

to a smaller one and thereby abandon the Eritrean issue in order to indulge itself fully in the Ethiopian issue. This thought should be discarded.

What everyone should understand is that achieving stability in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the region in general benefits us more than anyone else. Instability, bloodshed, and destruction in Ethiopia will not benefit us in any way. What I would firmly and repeatedly state here is that we are ready to make our positive contribution in any way while there is a guarantee that our rights will be preserved and that any unnecessary developments that might occur will be controlled.

[Reporter] I think this might lead to many questions if I have correctly understood what you are saying. What is being stated is that, first, the implementation of the referendum will take time due to technical reasons. Second, if it will assist stability in Ethiopia, a postponement of the referendum will be considered. Third, that we will be able to cooperate with the transitional government to be established in Ethiopia. Questions might arise here. We are the ones who have suffered much from Ethiopian colonialism; might not giving time until an Ethiopian government is established and strengthened endanger our issue or give an opportunity to forces that might arise against us? What is the guarantee, if there is any, that is said to exist? This might be presented like the first question.

[Afewerki] It is not that I have forgotten, but I have assumed that it had already been clarified, because we are saying under one condition that we want to avoid instability and destruction during the transitional period and while the provisional government is being established. That condition is that the provisional government to be established in Addis Ababa during the transitional period should basically accept the rights of the Eritrean people to self-determination, open an avenue to ensure the demands of the Eritrean people, and agree to hold a referendum under the auspices of the UN. If this condition is not accepted and it is suggested that we are going to cooperate with a provisional government to be established during the transitional period that tells us that this is not our land, that we do not know our needs, that we have no right to talk, that we will be represented by someone else, and that if we do not accept this, then we are to be wiped off the face of the earth—if it is suggested that we cooperate with such people, that is a fantasy.

This means that if there is any pause made in the war, then we can restart it in a very ugly way. When we talk of a provisional government and transitional forum, we mean the involvement of all democratic forces that are ready to bring about democratic changes in Ethiopia—

not a change of government but a basic change of system—and who are genuinely ready to contribute positively to Ethiopian stability and ready to solve the Eritrean and Ethiopian conflicts by ensuring the interests and rights of the Eritrean people.

Here every care shall be taken to make sure that our issue is not forgotten, subverted, or neglected, and other situations do not crop up, because some people might think that if the referendum is postponed, then the desire of the Eritreans for the last 30 or 40 years might be diluted. This is a naive view, but all the same it is not new to us. If the postponement of the referendum is intended for this purpose, then we shall not support it in principle or in practice. We shall not be party to it. As I mentioned earlier, our involvement will strengthen our cause, enhance a speedy solution, and help bring about lasting peace and stability. We do not feel bad about it. There are no paths that we tread unaware or blindfolded. It is only when we are sure that those who deal with us will guarantee our rights, promise to fulfill the basic rights of the Eritreans, and are practically cooperative that we shall deal with them. Hence, there should be nothing to worry about.

Kenya

Airline, RSA Work on Normalizing Links

EA0905203891 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
8 May 91 pp 1, 12

[Kenneth Mwena article]

[Excerpt] The Kenya Airways management is negotiating a contract with the South African Government to fly South African refugees living in Kenya and neighbouring countries as soon as their country relaxes its apartheid policies to acceptable levels, the "KENYA TIMES" learnt yesterday.

Sources within the government and the airline which saw top-level management changes recently, said the negotiations are a prelude to airlinks being normalised between the two countries.

The move is seen by some quarters as an attempt to recoup on lost traffic after the Saudi Arabian Airlines and the Malawi Air, currently flying directly to South Africa, won rights to fly South African hajj pilgrims.

Winnie Mandela Convicted as Accessory in Assaults*MB1305151691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1505 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—Winnie Mandela was on Monday found guilty of being an accessory to assaults on four young men kidnapped from a church manse in Soweto in 1988 and taken to her upmarket Soweto home where they were beaten.

Codefendant in Case Found Guilty*MB1305143491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—Winnie Mandela's co-accused in the kidnap and assault trial being heard in the Rand supreme court, Xoliswa Falati, was on Monday found guilty of kidnapping four people from the Methodist Church manse in Soweto in 1988, court reporters said. Mr Justice M.S. Stegmann continued delivering his judgment after finding Falati guilty. He has still to pronounce on the guilt or otherwise of Mrs Mandela and the third co-accused, Mr John Morgan.

Witness Claims Assailants Living in Mandela Home*MB1105133691 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 11 May 91 p 1*

[Report by Pat Devereaux: "Richardson Witness in Hiding After 3rd 'Hit' Bid"]

[Text] Former Mandela United team member Andrew Lerothodi Ikaneng (24) has been discharged from hospital and is in hiding after a third attempt on his life. The 24-year-old Mr Ikaneng was a key witness in the murder trial of Mandela United "coach", Jerry Richardson. He said he believed this was the reason there had been three attempts on his life.

Last night he spoke to the SATURDAY STAR and named the would-be assassins as members of the now disbanded "team". He said the three former team members who shot and wounded him on Monday this week are living at the Mandela home in Orlando West.

Mr Ikaneng said he was in a lot of pain and confirmed that he had supplied the information about his would-be killers to the police in a statement earlier this week.

On Monday this week he was shot at several times by gunmen and wounded in the buttocks outside his home in Orlando West, Soweto.

According to a close friend of Mr Ikaneng, the first attempt on his life occurred soon after he left the Mandela United team. "He left because he did not want to have any more to do with that group of thugs," said the friend.

In the Richardson trial, the court heard how Mr Ikaneng had been pursued by the coach and members of the team. He was apprehended and stabbed in the neck by

Richardson, who used the blade of a pair of gardening shears, and he was left for dead.

But Mr Ikaneng survived to give evidence of the attempt on his life.

Monday's shooting, said the friend, was committed by at least three members of the officially disbanded soccer team. The friend said this had been confirmed by a witness. A lawyer informed the SATURDAY STAR that he had heard earlier on Monday that members of the former team were hunting for Mr Ikaneng. "The next thing I heard he had been shot," said the lawyer.

After being shot, Mr Ikaneng was immediately admitted to Baragwanath Hospital, then moved by police to another, unnamed, hospital as a protective measure.

Police have withdrawn their protection since he was discharged from hospital.

W. Mandela Trial Witness Allegedly in Zambia*MB1205110291 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 12 May 91 p 1*

[Report by Mike Robertson: "Winnie Trial Man Traced to Zambia"]

[Text] Missing Winnie Mandela trial witness Gabriel Pelo Mekgwe, who was allegedly abducted from the Methodist manse in Soweto the day before he was to give evidence, is understood to be in Zambia.

Senior South African officials said this week they believed Mr. Mekgwe was moved to Zambia from Zimbabwe after the South African representative in Zimbabwe sent an official letter to the government asking for assistance in his repatriation. The South African mission head in Zimbabwe, Nico Nel, declined to comment.

Johannesburg journalist Patrick Laurence was sentenced to 10 days in jail for refusing to disclose the source of report linking the ANC [African National Congress] to the alleged abduction of Mr. Mekgwe.

It is understood that South African officials established that Mr. Mekgwe and two others were living in an "ANC safe house" in Mabelreign in Harare.

The house was guarded, as usual, by uniformed Zimbabwean policemen. The South Africans are understood to have suggested in the official letter that because of the police presence the Zimbabwean Government must have been aware that Mr. Mekgwe was in the house. They asked for assistance in repatriating him.

Although there was no indication that Mr. Mekgwe was being held against his will, the South Africans suggested in the letter that this was so.

No response was received from the Zimbabwean government. South African officials say they have evidence that two days after the letter was sent, Mr. Mekgwe and the two others were moved to Lusaka where they still are.

South Africa does not have diplomatic representation in Zambia and has been unable to take the matter further.

Right Wing, Squatters Clash; Vlok Arrives

*MB1105150891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1412 GMT 11 May 91*

[By Clyde Russel]

[Text] Ventersdorp May 11 SAPA—Rightwing farmers' attempts to evict squatters at Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp on Saturday ended peacefully, after talks between law and order minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, farmers, and Conservative Party deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

Addressing reporters after two hours of negotiations, Mr Vlok said farmers had decided to leave the area and take no further action until a court decision on May 28.

Mr Vlok added he would meet the farmers again on June 1 to discuss the outcome of a court decision.

Mr Vlok confirmed police had opened fire on the estimated 500 rightwing farmers, who were travelling in about 150 vehicles and that two suffered shotgun wounds. The two were treated by military doctors on the scene and at Ventersdorp hospital. Several wounded squatters, some reportedly seriously, were also treated by military doctors.

Mr Vlok said he was "very happy that reason was the winner today (Saturday)", and promised extra police would be sent to the area to protect both the more than 300 squatters and neighbouring farmers.

A leaders of the rightwing farmers, Mr Wilco Beukes, claimed the squatters at the government-owned Goedgevonden farm had been stealing their stock.

In response to a question, Mr Vlok said he was satisfied with the police action—"they were doing their job". He refused, however, to give details of the police action and maintained it would be subject to an investigation.

Dr Hartzenberg said he was "glad there was peace again". He claimed the farmers acted against what they saw as the illegal occupation of land.

Mr Beukes denied the farmers had anything to do with an attack on a small squatter settlement in the nearby Tshing township in the early hours of Saturday morning. Police said 14 people were injured in the attack. An eyewitness told SAPA the attack in Tshing had been carried out by white men. It was not clear, however, whether the attackers were linked to the rightwing farmers who were attempting to evict the Goedgevonden squatters some 14 kilometers away.

AWB's Terreblanche Reportedly Led Unrest

*MB1105134491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1209 GMT 11 May 91*

[Text] Ventersdorp May 11 SAPA—Hundreds of police and rightwing farmers were locked in a tense stand-off outside Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal on Saturday afternoon, after rightwingers on horseback and in bakkies [pickup trucks], and reportedly led by AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche, earlier attacked two squatter camps.

At least 14 squatters were injured, some seriously, when dozens of balaclava-clad white men wearing khaki clothes smashed and stabbed their way through the squatter camp adjoining the Tshing township three kilometres outside Ventersdorp, a resident told SAPA.

Police confirmed they shot two rightwingers, reportedly seriously, when [words indistinct] broke away and started demolishing squatter structures with their vehicles at Goedgevonden farm, 12km north of Ventersdorp.

"We have nobody dead at this stage", police spokesman Maj Ray Harrauld told SAPA.

During follow-up operations in the early hours of Saturday morning, Mr Terreblanche was seen on horseback with 25 of the AWB Wen Kommandos [Victory Commandos], Maj Harrauld added.

"After negotiations Mr Terreblanche and his members left the area," he added. In police action to stop the rightwing farmers, three people were arrested and an unspecified number of firearms confiscated.

Police received a report on Friday "that the AWB wanted to evict the squatters by force", Maj Harrauld said.

Police held discussions with AWB spokesman Mr Piet "Skiet" ["The Trigger"] Rudolph, "and informed him of the circumstances and that the police would protect the safety and property of the squatters". "Mr Rudolph, however, did not wish to cooperate," Maj Harrauld said.

Ventersdorp is the birth place of Mr Terreblanche. It was here on April 18 that he gave Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok 30 days to remove the squatters from Goedgevonden farm. Otherwise, he warned, the AWB would do the job themselves. That deadline is seven days away.

"If we don't stand firm now we never will," he told 300 enthusiastic rightwingers in a packed town hall on April 18.

Maj Harrauld told SAPA on Saturday the commissioner of police "sometime ago" issued instructions about action to be taken against squatters.

In the case of the Goedgevonden squatters, who were evicted from the farm to Frisgewaagd in

Bophuthatswana 13 years ago, police followed instructions and legal steps were taken against the squatters.

A provisional trial date, on charges of squatting and trespassing, has been set for May 16. "These legal proceedings had already started and it was totally unnecessary for anybody to take the law into their own hands," Maj Harrald said, commenting on the rightwing attack.

"The SA [South African] Police has a duty imposed by law to act against anybody who transgresses the law and will not hesitate to take appropriate steps to maintain law and order."

When police noticed a large contingent of vehicles in the Ventersdorp district on Friday afternoon, members of the SA Police and SA [South African] Defence Force were deployed on Goedgevonden "to maintain law and order".

"At 1:45AM on Saturday a large contingent of motor vehicles were seen moving in the direction of the Farm Goedgevonden," Maj Harrald said.

"A roadblock was set up and the group moved onto an adjacent farm and took up a position opposite the security force contingent and displayed a hostile attitude.

"Later a group of the farmers attacked the squatter structures with tear smoke."

He said during subsequent negotiations, the rightwingers had insisted that court proceedings be completed within 48 hours and the squatters removed.

Police refused to let reporters enter Goedgevonden on Saturday, but SAPA managed to speak to a leader of the rightwing farmers, Mr Wilco Beukes.

He said farmers wanted "to remove the squatters from the land and return them to where they came from in Bophuthatswana".

He maintained his group had brought trucks because they were prepared to transport the squatters "at their own expense".

They would not leave until the government had reassured them the squatters would be removed, Mr Beukes told SAPA.

He denied the rightwing farmers had entered Goedgevonden and demolished and burnt squatter shacks. A fire which was still burning on Saturday at noon was started by police bullets and teargas canisters, Mr Beukes claimed. The rightwingers had, however, "a military-style plan" for removing the squatters, he added.

Conservative Party deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg was also on the scene and consulting with other rightwing leaders. Mr Beukes said Dr Hartzenberg was trying to contact the government "to get a reassurance that the squatters will be removed".

Speaking in Tembisa township on the East Rand on Saturday morning, Mr Vlok confirmed he would be flying on to Ventersdorp "to assess the situation".

In the early hours of Saturday, police learnt that a group of rightwingers had entered the squatter camp at Tshing and "people were assaulted", Maj Harrald said. Fourteen people were injured, he added.

Describing the attack by the balaclava-clad white men, Tshing resident and local ANC [African National Congress] Youth League secretary, Mr Cornelius Lerefelo, told SAPA [words indistinct] houses are also down." He said no guns were used in the attack, and he knew of no deaths. Mr Lerefelo said the camp was small with only 14 mud-built houses.

Members of the SA Defence Force were rushed to the scene, where they attended to the injured. The injured were later moved to the local council offices, where most of the township and squatter camp residents had since sought [as received] refuge.

Mr Lerefelo's telephone conversation with SAPA was abruptly cut off when he said khaki-clad men on horseback had returned to the township and he had to flee. Maj Harrald was unable, however, to confirm there had been a second attack in Tshing.

Around the same time of the first attack on the Tshing squatter camp, some of the rightwing farmers burst through the police cordon at Goedgevonden, "whereupon police dispersed them with tear smoke and rifle fire", Maj Harrald said. "Later a group of farmers broke away (again) from the main group at Goedgevonden and started demolishing squatter structures with their vehicles.

"In police action to stop this two farmers were wounded and the tires of three vehicles were punctured by rifle fire."

According to Mr Beukes, the two rightwing farmers who were shot by police were seriously wounded.

Maj Harrald added: "Four squatter structures were damaged by the farmers. Police took possession of firearms and three people were arrested."

He said police had been given four demands by the rightwingers, that:

- Squatters and squatter structures be removed immediately;
- Farmers who congregated on adjoining farms not be victimised;
- Farmers could have discussions with the commander of the SADF deployed in the area;
- a reply had to be given within an hour.

Speaking to SAPA after the expiry of the rightwingers deadline, Maj Harrald insisted police would "not hesitate to take appropriate steps to maintain law and order".

ANC, SACP Condemn 'Police Collusion'

*MB1305084091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0827 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] on Monday issued strong statements condemning the weekend violence in Swaniesville squatter camp which left 27 people dead.

The ANC said there was "clear police collusion in the massacre" of squatter camp residents by an estimated 800 hostel dwellers from nearby Kagiso township on the West Rand.

The statement said the police were aware there was going to be trouble, since they had declared Swaniesville and Kagiso unrest areas on Saturday.

"... Despite such knowledge a group of approximately 800 men, wearing red headbands, and armed with spears, pangas and guns, were able to walk undetected the 5km from the Kagiso hostel to Swaniesville.

"It is beyond belief that all this can take place in an 'unrest' area without the knowledge of the police. The fact that the police then escorted the armed men back to the hostel, and used teargas on residents gathering in the aftermath of the massacre, reinforce the perception that police aid the perpetrators of such massacres and act against defenceless residents."

A statement from the Transvaal region of the SACP also accused police of helping the attackers. "If police could stop Kagiso residents from assisting the squatters, why could they not stop Inkatha from launching this murderous act," the SACP statement questioned.

The ANC concluded its statement by saying the Swaniesville massacre should "bring home to the entire nation the need for urgent action to prevent arms of any kind being carried in public".

Kagiso Death Toll Reaches 22

*MB1205102491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0912 GMT 12 May 91*

[Text] Pretoria May 12 SAPA—Police on Sunday morning reported having found the bodies of 22 people at the Swaniesville squatter settlement at Kagiso near Krugersdorp after about 1,000 men—not 200 as reported earlier—attacked the residents.

A police liaison officer said the attack took place at about 6.30AM and by 10.30AM 82 squatter shacks had been burnt down. About 30 people were injured.

He said police the men came from the Kagiso hostels which accommodated predominately Zulus, while the squatter settlement accommodated Xhosas.

Police were at the scene shortly afterwards and escorted the Zulus out of the squatter camp and around Kagiso to

prevent further bloodshed, and then returned them to their hostels. Further updates would be made available as they were received.

Vlok Discusses Government Options on Violence

*MB1305044591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2057 GMT 12 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 12 SAPA—If negotiations failed to end violence, the South African Government would consider reimposing a state of emergency and banning political organisations, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said on Sunday night. He was speaking in an interview on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV's "Agenda" programme on Sunday night.

During the wide-ranging interview, ostensibly on traditional weapons, Mr Vlok said he would meet the head of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] following the attack on the Swanieville squatter camp in Kagiso on Saturday, which left 27 people dead.

He also said there were no hit-squads in the SA [South African] Police [SAP]; that policemen were being psychologically tested to establish whether they could cope with the present situation, and that there was no evidence of a so-called "third force".

The interview was preceded by an insert on traditional weapons, during which Zulu leader Mr David Ntombela of Pietermaritzburg, said: "When you are a man, you believe that you are a Zulu man, you must carry traditional weapons. "If you are not a Zulu, forget about traditional weapons."

Mr Vlok said the police were not married to traditional weapons, but that there were people who felt very strongly about their rights to carry such weapons. This was why police were being very careful concerning this matter, he said.

Mr Vlok was asked why the government could not ban traditional weapons and who was in charge in the country. The minister replied that the government was in charge of the country, but added: "The government must govern in a way that will take into account of the strong traditions of a very large group of people. Actually, they (the Zulus) are the largest population group in the country."

The government had to be sure that in saving lives it was not adding fuel to the fire.

Concerning self defence units, Mr Vlok said defence units were to be used to combat crime, "but you cannot allow alternative armies in the country".

He said the government had an agreement with the African National Congress [ANC] that a political party did not need a private army.

Although he did not know what steps the congress would take with regard to this agreement, it was a step forward. "We will negotiate with them ... will try to convince them."

"After all these processes we have gone through and if people are not prepared to listen then we have done our best, and then we will be prepared to act."

Asked whether this meant a reimposition of a state of emergency regardless of world opinion, Mr Vlok said: "This is the option that the government has." The state of emergency could be reimposed and all political organisations could be banned, he said. However, the government would have to consider this "very carefully because this will cause this country a lot of damage".

Mandela on Township Violence, White Attitudes

MB1205115291 Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES*

in English 12 May 91 p 21

[Interview with ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela by correspondent Mike Robertson; place and date not given: "The Violence That Sets Our Worlds Apart"]

[Text] It is the weariness in the eyes more than the voice that reveals the personal cost to Nelson Mandela of leading the ANC [African National Congress].

"When the top leaders return to their homes you will find crowds waiting at their gates, you will find people inside your house waiting. Before you go to bed you have to address their problems," he says.

He is in his sparsely furnished office at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg's Sauer Street. Only minutes before he had been at another ANC office discussing with police officers the shooting of a white intruder by an ANC security guard the night before.

As Mr. Mandela talks he displays a characteristic gesture: he presses his hands together as if in prayer.

"When people have relatives who have been killed you can't say please go to your local ANC branch or to your region. You have to try to help.

"When you see people dying every day, people who are bereaved and people who are suffering from shock, and then you discuss the question of the banning of dangerous weapons, assegais in particular, and the government says 'No, we are not going to ban these because they are cultural weapons,' your attitude, of course, becomes one of outrage, one of revulsion."

It was this frustration, he says, which led to his organisation issuing its May 9 ultimatum which this week brought negotiations to the brink of collapse before six hours of talks with President de Klerk revived them.

The deputy president has survived the most difficult weeks of his life since his release from prison last year. On his flanks he is confronted by a rampant National

Party and an embittered Inkatha. Within, battalions of his followers are impatient with what they see as his "softness" with the De Klerk administration.

Mr. Mandela believes part of the problem is that Mr. de Klerk and his colleagues, living in areas untouched by the violence, do not understand the atmosphere that exists in the townships, the deaths or relatives at the hands of gangs of killers.

"They are looking at the matter academically. That is why we have difficulty in convincing them that you can't allow the carrying of weapons of death which have been responsible for the killing of so many innocent people."

Last week, two of Mr. Mandela's relatives were killed in the fighting. He does not mention it in the interview.

It was not just the government that had failed to get a sense of the terrible toll violence was exacting in black communities, charges Mr. Mandela, the media and the white public at large were also unaware.

"You must understand that we live under different conditions. The whites live far away from the black areas. They live in areas which have all the modern facilities which guarantee security and safety. The places are sufficiently patrolled by the police.

"The attitude of the police is very positive towards white residents because they are their own flesh and blood.

"With blacks the matter is totally different because it is there that this violence is raging, and when people leave work for the townships they don't know whether they will be able to reach their homes, whether they will be able to see their families. And even when they are at home they have no guarantee that they are safe."

Mr Mandela readily concedes that there are good policemen. But he insists that there are also many bad ones who are actively engaged in weakening the ANC.

"Areas are being attacked and people are being killed and injured ... the perception is that the police are doing nothing about it.

"It is only when members of Inkatha, when people from the hostels are being attacked that the police immediately open fire."

Despite his frustration over the government's failure to act to end violence, he does not question the integrity of Mr de Klerk. "Why would I negotiate with a person if I did not believe in his integrity," he asks. Then there is the good "personal chemistry" between himself and Mr de Klerk. It helped a great deal this week.

"But one must understand that Mr de Klerk and myself are not the only players, even in regard to the National Party and the ANC. There are many players who are important and who are contributing positively and decisively to the progress that we are making.

"We are part of two great teams which are addressing these problems very seriously. That really is the correct way of looking at the matter. Not from the point of view of two individuals".

Did he feel that the National Party was growing arrogant in its success?

"We meet on equal terms and I have not noticed any arrogance when I have had discussions with them.

"We have had differences, at some times very heated ones, but their mood and temperament have been similar to the moods and temperaments of everybody who is involved in the discussions, including myself. I must confess that I have found no arrogance in situations in which I have been personally involved."

Despite the violence, Mr Mandela says he remains optimistic that a negotiated settlement can be achieved.

"I believe in the correctness of negotiations as a method of solving the problems. We, as the ANC, started these discussions and we are determined to see them succeed.

"But we now find ourselves in a crisis because we sent in a set of demands which are extremely important in order to end the violence and in order to save this process.

"We are in that process now and we are discussing with Mr de Klerk in order to make sure that these demands are addressed. I am optimistic that we will be able to save the peace process."

He warns, however, that if "the government does not address the demands then there can be no doubt that the peace process will be derailed. They have to take this set of demands very seriously, because whether we are going to negotiate or not is going to depend on whether the government is able to address all these demands, not just part of them."

Did he have a message for the country?

"We would like all South Africans to support the process of negotiations and to make it difficult for those who want to destabilise. We appeal to all South Africans to make it difficult for people to revel in the spilling of blood of innocent people of this country.

"It is not true to present the issue as black-on-black violence. It is something totally different. And it is even less true to present it as a clash between the ANC and Inkatha. It is an attack by some members of Inkatha on innocent residents.

"That is what it is and the people of South Africa must resist such actions and make sure that the atmosphere is created for meaningful negotiations."

Deputy Minister Meyer Discusses Negotiations

MB1205201491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 12 May 91

[Interview with Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer in Cape Town by Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Violence has apparently become the determining factor in continuing negotiations. The African National Congress' [ANC] first ultimatum passed Thursday [9 May], but a new ultimatum has been set, mainly on the issue of traditional weapons, before the organization will resume its dialogue with the government. Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer joins us from Cape Town. Good evening, Minister.

[Meyer] Good evening.

[Robinson] It is said that the government is now busy adapting its negotiation tactics according to ANC ultimatums. Is that true?

[Meyer] It's not correct, and certainly not true. The fact is that dialogue on negotiations have been under way for several months already, and they are continuing.

[Robinson] How are they continuing?

[Meyer] Several discussions are continuing with the ANC and other parties through work groups.

[Robinson] Is this despite the ANC's statement that they will not continue dialogue until some of these ultimatums have been met?

[Meyer] Yes. I can assure you that before 9 May dialogue was taking place, and at no stage has this stopped with either the ANC or any other party.

[Robinson] What is the spirit at these discussions?

[Meyer] I believe the spirit remains satisfactory, in the sense that we are dealing with parties which hold different views. So far, all the parties have indicated they want to continue discussions, as they believe negotiation is the only means of achieving peace.

[Robinson] Would you say the special relationship between President de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela has cooled somewhat?

[Meyer] I don't think so. If one looks at statements made by Mr. Mandela himself since last week, as reported in newspapers, it would not seem so. As for President de Klerk and his team, I would say it has certainly not changed.

[Robinson] You say you are still talking with the ANC. What are you talking about then, if the ANC says in public they first want the question of violence addressed?

[Meyer] We discuss violence as such. The government, of course, is just as concerned about the violence as is the ANC or Inkatha or any other party. I would like to point

out that the government, through President de Klerk, issued an invitation as early as March to the leaders concerned to discuss, among others, the issue of violence. He invited Mr. Mandela and Chief Minister Buthelezi. So far those discussions have not materialized, which is a pity. I believe they should talk. But at the same time talks are taking place on a variety of other issues, for example, details of the cessation of violence in terms of the Pretoria Minute. That is something the liaison committee of ourselves and the ANC is discussing. Then, also, there is the final paragraph of the Pretoria Minute, which provides for follow-up discussions on preparations for negotiations. In other words, discussions aimed particularly at how the multiparty conference will be brought about.

[Robinson] How is that going?

[Meyer] Well, the government has been talking with various parties on the matter, and I must say it is good to be able to report that good progress has been made in consensus among parties on how the multiparty conference must be organized. I am convinced that, if we did not have the stumbling block of violence at this stage, we would already have got the multiparty conference off the ground.

[Robinson] That's what you say. But we all know the problem between the government and the ANC is that they are insisting on an interim government, while the government rejects the idea. Yet recently President de Klerk said he is open to the idea of a joint cabinet. Was that said particularly with a view to get this stumbling block out of the way, or was it something completely new?

[Meyer] Look, President de Klerk was referring to issues which could be addressed at the multiparty conference. This would include the actual vehicle for negotiation. If course, there are differences of opinion on how this vehicle must be constituted, and this will have to be resolved at the multiparty conference. The president also referred to the issue of principles or guidelines for a new constitution, and possible transitional arrangements. He said various possibilities could be raised.

[Robinson] Such as the enlarged cabinet, which would include blacks?

[Meyer] As a possible transitional arrangement. But the emphasis was that this could only be the result of dialogue and negotiation during the multiparty conference. It would in any case be impossible to coopt people into the cabinet without negotiation.

[Robinson] But have you have any feedback from either the ANC or any other party on this issue of an enlarged cabinet, which would allow people a say in government?

[Meyer] No, because we have not yet discussed it directly with the ANC. It was a matter placed on the table by the state president last week during his budget debate, as an issue which could be discussed. But that discussion has not been possible yet, because the multiparty conference has not yet got under way.

[Robinson] Minister, you are not directly involved in the issue of violence. But what would you say the various committees are finding to be the major stumbling block put up by the ANC that affects your deliberations?

[Meyer] Well, during talks this past week three issues have emerged, as the ANC itself stated in public. These are the use of dangerous weapons...

[Robinson, interrupting] Traditional weapons?

[Meyer] Dangerous weapons, actually. Then there's the matter of the hostels, and the alleged impartiality of the police, or alleged partiality of the police. These three issues have been discussed specifically during the past week. I would like to emphasize that no mention was made of the ultimatum as such. The government, through the state president, has given the assurance of its commitment to police impartiality, and that the police also hold the same view, and I believe that this is accepted by the ANC.

As for the matter of hostels, the president has stated that the government is to take steps, in terms of a report which had been ordered earlier and which is now available, to upgrade the hostels and convert them into family units.

[Robinson] Is that report available?

[Meyer] Not publicly, but the report was made available by the Department of Health under Dr. Rina Venter, after the president had himself visited Soweto last September. At the time he had indicated that he was not satisfied with the hostel situation, and wanted to look at alternatives.

[Robinson] So the hostels will disappear?

[Meyer] Well, the point is there will still be a need for single quarters for single people. That will have to be worked out in a manner which satisfies the various communities. So one will have to examine the matter carefully. The point is, hostels must be upgraded and, where possible, converted into family units. Hostels in their present form lead to problems, as you are aware.

[Robinson] Finally, Deputy Minister, are you optimistic that this issue of violence can be solved soon, and that negotiations can then resume on political issues?

[Meyer] Well, even the issue of violence itself can only be resolved through negotiation and dialogue. Therefore it is vital that other leaders, and particularly Mr. Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, meet with President De Klerk to address the matter of violence. In that way other leaders who are also involved can be included, and eventually we will be able to get to the multiparty conference, which is proposed for 24-25 May. That is when we will be able to examine thoroughly the issue of violence. If we can reach consensus will all significant parties that there is only one way to address violence, namely by standing together and working for reconciliation, then we will have made a good start. As long as some parties are hostile towards one another and they conduct their conflict in public, we will not be able to end the violence.

[Robinson] Mr. Meyer, thank you for joining us.

[Meyer] Thank you.

[Robinson] From me, then, good evening to all.

Zulu Arms Remain Issue in Government-ANC Talks

*MB1205112091 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 12 May 91 pp 1, 2*

[From the "Sunday Morning Assessment" column; report by political correspondent Mike Robertson: "Talks Still Survive on the Tip of an Assegai"]

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] May 9 ultimatum has come and gone and negotiations are still on track. That is if President F.W. de Klerk can this week persuade Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha to accept a ban on the carrying of spears at political rallies.

The challenge facing Mr de Klerk will not have been made any easier following a weekend decision by Zulu chiefs to "never compromise" on the carrying of traditional weapons.

Government spokesmen said this week's talks with Chief Buthelezi "necessarily demanded fairly tough talking". An official insisted that no one was trying to defend the carrying of spears except on genuine cultural occasions.

But it is finding a definition of "cultural occasion" that is now absorbing energies of all sides.

The ANC's National Executive Committee [NEC] meets tomorrow to discuss progress made on its ultimatum. Further talks between De Klerk, Buthelezi and Mandela are also scheduled.

Speaking to the SUNDAY TIMES the day after the expiry of the May 9 ultimatum, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela said that in this week's talks he found the government's response to the organisation's demands "very encouraging".

The ANC, he said, was continuing to talk to the government but would halt talks immediately unless a ban on the carrying of spears was implemented within seven days.

Cabinet ministers declined to comment on this, but a government spokesman said that, as far as it was concerned, no deadline had been set. It was, however, agreed that the matter would have to be dealt with urgently.

A "bit of progress" had been made on the carrying of cultural weapons in that "the government has come out with a long list of dangerous weapons, the carrying of which in public has been banned."

The length of the list only became apparent on Friday [10 May] night when Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok gazetted the measures: it included a prohibition on pangas [large knives], daggers, swords, pointed sticks, stones, crossbows, pick handles, pitchforks, spades,

sickles, spanners, screwdrivers, hoes, tubes and tires. But, observed Mr Mandela, the crucial item was still missing: assegais.

"The government feels that these are cultural weapons which must be excluded from the banned list. We don't agree."

"We are saying that for whatever reason weapons of death are carried, they must be banned and spears in this particular case have become one of the most dangerous weapons of death."

"There is no reason why the government should allow the carrying of assegais and sticks when going to political rallies. We understand very clearly that people are entitled to carry them on cultural occasions but political rallies are not cultural occasions."

On the other two issues, he said, the government and the ANC were now in agreement.

"The government has agreed to phase out the hostels and to transform them into family units, but they argue that there are also single migrants who have to be accommodated and we have accepted that."

In future the local communities would be consulted about the development of the hostels.

It was also quite clear, he said, that the government had responded positively to the ANC's insistence that the police observe "the same conduct of action in dealing with black crowds as they do with whites. The use of live ammunition when dealing with unarmed and defenceless people is completely unacceptable and the government has accepted this."

Mr Mandela said that even if government this week announced a ban on the carrying of spears, the ANC would not attend the May 24-25 summit on violence.

The reason for this was that the summit had been called unilaterally by Mr de Klerk. "We have warned them in the past that if you want to involve us then you must discuss the project with us first and foremost ... In so far as the attempt to normalise the situation in the country we are equal partners ... Mr de Klerk, of course, did phone me before he announced the idea. But that was not to consult me, but to tell me what they have decided."

The question of the May violence summit will also be on the agenda of the NEC tomorrow—and it is not clear whether the decision not to attend is cast in stone.

Joe Slovo, who was invited to the summit by Mr de Klerk in his capacity as general secretary of the South African Communist Party [SACP], said he did not want to express an opinion on whether he would be attending until the matter had been discussed by the ANC, SACP and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Union] tomorrow.

Mr Mandela stressed that the ANC would only continue talking to the government if there continued to be evidence that Mr de Klerk was "addressing" the rest of its demands.

But other senior ANC members indicated that the organisation was by and large satisfied with Mr de Klerk's response to the remaining demands.

While the "nitty-gritty" needed to be sorted out, the ANC thought he had shown good intentions.

Mr Mandela, in public, has insisted that the call for the dismissal of Law and Order Minister Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan remains. Other senior members have conceded, in private, that the organisation accepts that it is politically impossible for Mr de Klerk to accept this demand.

But perhaps the most important indicator to come from the ANC this week was a document issued on Tuesday.

Whereas before the ANC listed its "demands", in the new document they merely "pledged" to work for a resolution of the problems. Mr Vlok and Gen Malan were not even mentioned.

Shooting, Necklacing Noted in Police Report

MB1305065891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0626 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pretoria May 13 SAPA—Herewith the official police unrest report for the past 24 hours: "At Makasa squatters camp, Khayelitsha (Cape Town) two men were killed and one injured when two groups attacked each other with sharp objects after a meeting. In another incident in the same area police found the body of a man who was killed by the necklace method. [no closing quotation marks as received]

At Fishhoek squatters camp (Cape Town) a policeman was slightly injured in a stone throwing attack.

At Kwazamuxolo (Noupoort) damage was caused to a private dwelling in a petrol-bomb attack.

At Gamalakhe (Port Shepstone) police found the body of a man with stab wounds. In the same area police found the body of a man with hack wounds.

At Mawleni location (Port Shepstone) a man was killed and another injured when a group of blacks attacked a kraal with firearms.

The following incidents occurred at Kagiso (Krugersdorp):

- A policeman was injured when a group of blacks threw a petrol-bomb at a police vehicle.
- A group of blacks threw stones and petrol-bombs at a police vehicle injuring a policeman.
- Extensive damage was caused to two private trucks when they were set alight.
- Police found an injured man with bullet wounds.

—Police seized four pistols, an AK-47 rifle, a revolver and ammunition during police operations at Kagiso hostels. Six men were arrested.

At Swanieville squatter camp (Krugersdorp) a group of blacks attacked the squatter camp with firearms and dangerous weapons. 27 people were killed and 24 injured with hack and bullet wounds. Damage was caused when 112 shacks were set alight.

At Tembisa (Kempton Park) extensive damage was caused to two private vehicles when they were set alight in two separate incidents.

At Alexandra (Sandton) police found the body of a black man with hack wounds." [No opening quotation marks, as received]

Police Bust Six Illegal Arms Supply Networks

MB1105204691 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 7 May 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by Tony Stirling: "SAP (South African Police) Smash Six Arms Networks"]

[Text] Six arms smuggling networks have been smashed by the police in an investigation code-named Operation AK-47 launched in February.

During the operation which is continuing: 204 AK-47 rifles which were being smuggled in from Mozambique and Swaziland were seized, together with five sub-machineguns, an RPK machine gun of Russian origin, five pistols, a limpet mine, three hand-grenades and more than 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

Operation AK-47 was part of the SAP [South African Police] operations referred to by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok in Parliament yesterday, in which he mentioned the recovery of about 600 AK-47s by the police this year.

It was during this operation that four men, believed to be Mozambicans, were killed in a recent shootout with police at a roadblock near Komatipoort, on the border with Mozambique, after which a number of AK-47s were seized by the police.

The operation involves a special task force of the combined Crime Combating and Investigation (CCI) Force—comprising elements of both the old CID [Criminal Investigation Division] and the security police.

Agents of the Crime Intelligence Service (CIS)—the new name for the security police—penetrated the arms smuggling networks and then together with CID units, took action to smash the networks.

Because of the ongoing nature of the operation, details of the methods and localities of the police penetration of the networks was not disclosed.

However, the initial breakthrough came when police traced an operative on the East Rand who was an agent of a major arms racketeer in the townships.

Secret police operatives were planted in the gang of the racketeer, a man who in true gangland fashion was constantly guarded by a group of heavily armed thugs.

The information uncovered established that the racketeer was being supplied with weapons coming from Mozambique, through Komatipoort.

The details of vehicles being used by the network—and subsequently other networks—were ascertained and these vehicles were stopped at roadblocks on their return from Mozambique and the occupants arrested.

Scores of AK-47s and other weapons were recovered in Reef townships, but the main haul was from the vehicles coming in from Mozambique. However, one consignment came from another African state via Swaziland.

Nine vehicles in all were seized near the Mozambique border during Operation AK-47, and a dozen or more arrests have taken place.

The sources of supply in Mozambique have been established by the police task force, and like their South African counterparts the men involved are gangsters.

The gangsters have been getting the weapons from Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] elements in Mozambique.

According to information given to THE CITIZEN, the main dumping area for the weapons coming in from Mozambique is Kangwane, from where distribution links have been established to Vosloorus, Natalspruit, Katlehong and Thokoza townships on the Reef, as well as the Winterveld area north of Pretoria, part of which lies in Bophuthatswana.

Through their investigations, the police have discovered that the racketeers will sell to all comers if the price is right to criminal elements, as well as rival political groups involved in the township violence.

In one area where violence recently erupted, the same source supplied AK-47s to rival groups from one consignment which has arrived on the Reef.

The selling of the weapons, according to police information, is very profitable. The Mozambique gangs obtain AK-47s from Renamo or Frelimo elements for about R[and]100 each. In turn they sell them to the South African networks for R200 to R300 a weapon.

The end sale price in the townships is about R1,000 for an AK-47.

One of the groups penetrated and smashed in Operation AK-47 had been in business for 10 years.

The most common method used to bring in the weapons was that most frequently used by ANC [African National

Congress] terrorists over the years—the modification of a vehicle's petrol tanks, inside which the weapons are concealed when they are brought across the border.

During the investigations it was found that some AK-47s could be obtained for as little as R20 to R30 each in Swaziland, but the number of weapons available from this source was far more limited than in Mozambique, where an estimated two million of the weapons are in circulation.

Follow-up operations are underway to locate what is believed to be a large number of AK-47s brought into the country by the exposed networks before their penetration and exposure in Operation AK-47.

THE CITIZEN was told that co-operation during the investigations with neighbouring states had been excellent, and that action to round up criminal elements involved in the weapons smuggling across the border was expected. Among those likely to be held are certain Mozambican officials.

ANC's NEC Meeting Postponed to 17 May

*MB1305075291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0725 GMT 13 May 91*

[Text] Johannesburg May 13 SAPA—An all-day meeting of the extended National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC [African National Congress]—due on Monday to consider last week's discussions between Nelson Mandela and President F.W. de Klerk—has been put off to Friday [17 May].

A one sentence ANC statement on Monday morning said: "ANC NEC meeting will now take place on Friday 17 May 1991. We will notify the press of arrangements on Friday."

Last Friday an ANC statement made available to SAPA said the meeting would also discuss measures on violence taken by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, and the options open to the ANC "now that the government has not met the deadline of May 9".

The meeting is expected to be attended by all regional chairpersons and delegations from the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

10 May Press Review on Negotiation Issues

MB1005140091

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

What's Ahead for the Conservative Party?—In its page 6 editorial, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 May examines the problems faced by the Conservative Party [CP] in light of the reforms being carried out by F.W. de Klerk. The editorial notes that the CP is "going around in circles," unable to formulate a clear policy to deal with De Klerk's reforms, unable to capitalize on

whites' dissatisfaction and mobilize the white backlash because "it hasn't anything to offer in place of Mr de Klerk's policy," and the party itself is falling into factionalism. By removing itself from the negotiations process, it is losing its former adherents by default. "Nevertheless, the CP will have to take part in the negotiations or allow its case to go by default, it will have to have a policy that is not just a negative one but offers a viable alternative to Mr de Klerk's, and it will have to show a more cohesive, dynamic front if it is to capitalize on the swing to the Right. Above all, it will have to have strong leadership that can give it a positive role in the drama that is unfolding in South Africa. The alternative is a CP that will wither away in confusion, doubt and impotence," the editorial concludes.

CITY PRESS

Blacks Only Losers in the Township War—"Soweto is in a state of civil war, a war which will never be won. It is a war that will destroy the black nation," begins the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 5 May. Victims do not know why they are attacked; aggressors do not seem to know why they are fighting; and, black leaders are as confused as those caught in the crossfire. The fighting has been labelled as being between Zulus and Xhosas. "But how do you tell them apart?" asks the editorial. Because of this fighting, "South Africa has become the laughing stock of the world." "We can no longer claim to be an oppressed people fighting for justice, peace and democracy when we are unable to resolve our differences in a civilised manner." "Nobody will emerge victorious in this war and the only losers will be black people," the editorial concludes.

THE STAR

Government, ANC Back From 'Abyss'—According to an editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 May, page 10, it is unwise to comment too hastily on meetings between President de Klerk and African National Congress, ANC, Deputy President Nelson Mandela. "Often, agreements apparently reached between the two men do not survive the interpretations each man and—more importantly—their organizations put on them subsequently." The editorial calls it "notable and encouraging" that the leaders have chosen to "hold their tongues" after this week's talks. The paper says there are clear indications "both sides now agree on two fundamental principles." The ANC accepts "that there is no alternative political course" to negotiations. The government, on the other hand, "concedes...that ultimate responsibility for bringing the violence under control lies with itself." The paper concludes that South Africans should "take comfort" "from the fact that both the Government and the ANC seem to have looked into the abyss and pulled back from it."

BUSINESS DAY

South Africa Edged 'Back From Brink'—"South Africa has edged back from the brink with the threatened breakdown of the peace process apparently averted in lengthy talks

this week between the major political leaders," begins the page 5 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 May. "While the political leaders must agree on long-term solutions, the security forces have the immediate responsibility of curbing the township violence," however, "whatever the progress politically, real movement toward a new South Africa cannot begin until the violence is ended." "In his separate discussions with ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President de Klerk seems to have been able to get the negotiations process back on track" yet there are problems remaining. "One of the frustrations of the current impasse is the hold-up it is causing to a programmes crucial to the improvement of black living standards—the provision of mass, low-cost housing. The money is available from several sources.... Administrative delays are only part of the problem. The real difficulty is that construction cannot begin while the townships are in turmoil. So the social benefits of a stable environment are denied to thousands of people, and a major job-creating project, with all the economic benefits that will flow from it, is held up. In their talks this week, the leaders of many millions of South Africans acknowledged the great damage the violence is causing the country, and no doubt recognised their joint responsibility to end it. That done, they now have to isolate those who think otherwise, and decide on how to bring them to book," the editorial concludes.

SOWETAN

Negotiations Process Most Precious Thing—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in its 10 May page 10 editorial congratulates State President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela for the outcome of their 8 May talks. "What was at stake here was far more than just the talks between the ANC and the Government. What was at stake was the immediate future of every man, woman and child in our country. If the ANC and the Government had not found a basis on which to continue talking, today would have seen a situation of heavily-armed and angry groups snarling at each other." "SOWETAN hopes that the Government has truly learned what a terrible thing violence is.... And we hope the ANC has truly learned that negotiation is a serious business which involves all parties and all points of view, not just one.... The country has had enough of war. We are happy to see that, judging from yesterday's meetings, all the important parties seem to understand that." The editorial concludes, "The negotiation process is the most precious thing which the nation has right now. The important players must keep it alive. This is what they did yesterday. For that they deserve the support of every one of us. This week was a call too close for comfort."

NEW NATION

It would be "over-simplistic" to expect that the current negotiations will continue unhindered, states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 10 to 16 May. "The violence that we have seen ravaging the country is part and parcel of the strategy to bring in from the cold those political formations that have lost

credibility with the people." These political formations resort to violence to show there are other political players "who cannot be ignored," if only because "their capacity to mete out violence far outweighs their capacity to come forth with concrete, democratic and popular political programmes" and "violence is the only way that they can be noticed." What is sought by these groups is a coalition government "even if this is not reflective of the actual strength of the different political organisations on the ground." The same strategies of violence used in Mozambique and Angola are now being used in South Africa and must be dealt with "in a manner that will help expedite the new democratic state." An all party conference, as suggested by the ANC, should be held. The all party conference would: "send message that the democratic movement in South Africa is committed to a process that will enable the people of South Africa to choose a government of their own choice in conditions that will allow for peace and democratic participation"; "start the process where parties would be forced to come up with their own political programmes rather than to have their entire existence resting on their opposition towards programmes advanced by other political formations"; and, "would have the effect of highlighting and isolating those organisations and structures that have more AK-47s than members." The editorial concludes: "Having said that, we must also understand that the battle has not been won and the triumphalist attitude of some of the progressive formations are suicidal. The struggle to defend the freedom of our people is going to be greater, much much greater, than the struggle for the removal of apartheid rule. There is a need, once more, for all democrats to stand side by side in the pursuance of a better future for all South Africans."

11 May Press Review

MB1105111091

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

'New Atmosphere' Evident in ANC—Shaun Johnson, in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 11 May on page 12, says "ANC [African National Congress] leaders believe that after long months of trailing in President de Klerk's wake, they have succeeded in forcing the Government to respond to their agenda." "They have regained the self-respect that was being steadily eroded by a perception of impotence," and "the Government finally seems to have been made to recognise the gravity of the violence, and its own urgent responsibility for helping to end it." "There is a new atmosphere in the ANC. The Government ignores it at its peril."

THE CITIZEN

Time To Lay Down Arms—"The last thing we need is open warfare between Inkatha and the African National Congress," writes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 May in a page 6 editorial; however, "the government dare not disarm Inkatha without disarming the ANC at the same time." "It is a time for peace—and Zulu impis [regiments] must not march any more than ANC supporters must take to the streets for battle. The appeal to both sides, therefore, is to lay down their arms and to make peace."

Attacks on Witnesses 'Gangsterism'—A page 6 editorial in the 8 May edition of THE CITIZEN notes "it is most disturbing when a witness in the Jerry Richardson case is shot outside his home in Soweto." If anything happens to witnesses, "it would be a serious interference with our system of justice, a confirmation of the lawlessness, one might call it gangsterism, in which this country finds itself, and a blot on the cause which the perpetrators might believe they are serving. We repeat: Nothing must happen to witnesses in this or any other case."

CAPE TIMES

Possible 'Rough Ride' Ahead for Nation—"The crisis of confidence between the De Klerk government and its principal negotiating partner, the African National Congress, if not urgently addressed, could plunge the country into civil war," writes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 3 May in a page 6 editorial. Also, "there are some signs that the NP's [National Party] strategy may be changing, with a weakened ANC no longer cast as a prospective alliance partner but in a rather more adversarial role. If this is true, and the violence continues unabated, there is a rough ride ahead for South Africa."

'Impartial' Security Forces Needed—CAPE TIMES on 6 May in a page 8 editorial says: "Mr de Klerk does not seem to understand the extent to which the SAP [South African Police] has lost the confidence of the people in the townships. Nor does he seem to grasp that the ANC's belief in his commitment to negotiation has been severely shaken." "No headway will be made in substantive negotiations before all parties concerned are satisfied that an impartial and effective security system is in place."

State 'Remarkably Hesitant' in Ending Violence—"Responding to a reported threat to send a force of Inkatha fighters into Soweto, the Ministry of Law and Order has issued a solemn warning. No one will be allowed to take the law into their own hands," states CAPE TIMES on 7 May in a page 8 editorial. "The public expects the Ministry to be as good as its word." However, the state "has been remarkably hesitant in doing anything effective" about the "continuing slaughter," "in spite of a horrifying death toll mounting by the day. It is a chastening thought but it is probably true that the State's response would have been much more rapid and effective had the victims been whites."

Angola

Laws for Multiparty Political System Published

MB1105204091 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1958 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Luanda, 11/05 (ANGOP)—The multiparty political system came into effect in Angola today with the publication of the relevant laws in today's edition of the "DIARIO DA REPUBLICA" [REPUBLIC GAZETTE]. The laws include the revised Constitution, the Law on Political Parties and Associations, the Law on the Right of Assembly and Demonstration, and the Law on the State of Siege and Emergency. Other legislation includes the Law on Nationality, the 1991 National Plan, and State General Budget for 1991.

The present Constitution states that "political parties should see to it that they express the will of the people, and take part in the political life and elections by democratic and peaceful means.

The Constitution says that the president of the Republic will be the head of state and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces until the establishment of the second republic.

The chapter dealing with the People's Assembly does not say who will be its chairman. At present the president of the Republic is the leader of parliament.

The Constitution states that the president of the Republic will be an Angolan citizen over 35-years-old, enjoying full civic and political rights. The Constitution provides for the reintroduction of the post of prime minister which had been abolished in 1979.

The new sovereign organs include the president of the Republic, the People's Assembly, government, and tribunals. The Law on Political Parties states that these are national organs, and bans the establishment and activities of parties of a local and regional nature.

The aforementioned laws, which were promulgated by the Head of State on 6 May, had been approved by the Ninth Session of the People's Assembly in March.

KUP Claims MPLA Conducting Offensive

MB1105203291 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1920 GMT 11 May 91

[Station commentary: "Despite the Peace Prospects the MPLA Has Not Changed"]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—Angolans are anxiously waiting for the day when the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Dr. Jonas Savimbi and the President of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] Jose Eduardo dos Santos will sign the peace agreements for Angola to end 16 years of

fighting, brought about by the violation of the Alvor agreements by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

The road Angolans have traversed up to here has been long and full of obstacles which seemed impossible to overcome. Alvor, Gbadolite, Harare and Kinshasa are references which should not be forgotten for us to securely and prudently travel the road leading Angolans to real peace.

UNITA's liberation struggle has led to MPLA leaders engage in last-minute desperate efforts to negotiate in an attempt to regain positions they lost a long time ago, but all in vain. The result has been negotiations for peace now on the horizon: Thanks to UNITA's firmness.

As usual, the MPLA leaders want to confuse the national and international opinion through their sound box, Radio Luanda, by attributing to UNITA acts which they themselves designate as large scale, and of course insinuations of foreign troops, mercenaries, etc. never lack. These MPLA accusations do not correspond to the climate Angolan are expecting at a time when they await the moment of reunion.

For the Angolan people, and international community's information, the MPLA is the one that is continuing with militarist and murderous actions against the Angolan people, by bombarding them with reactive [self-propelled] artillery and aircraft. Recently, the MPLA has mercilessly destroyed entire villages in the provinces of Bie, Moxico, Uige, Huambo, Huila and Cuando Cubango, where hundreds of civilians have disappeared.

In Malange, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] light infantry 5th Brigade has been deployed in Muquixi to attack UNITA positions. In Bie, with the same aim, the MPLA 3rd Battalion is engaged in offensive operations in Chitembo. MPLA forces are attacking in Quikela in Huila. From Saurimo in Lunda, several FAPLA units are descending to reinforce Luena with the aim of capturing Salenu, Munhango and Cuemba.

These and other operations which the MPLA leaders have ordered their troops to carry out make no sense. The MPLA President Jose Eduardos dos Santos has along the years defended the idea of a military solution to the Angolan conflict. At this crucial phase, the PRA president has to demonstrate that his military option has changed for Angolans to be confident enough and create conditions for lasting peace in Angola.

Angolans are fed up with the MPLA jugglings, and that's why change has to take place through the vote.

The time has come for Angolans. We cannot accept, therefore, that the Angolan people's victory, that of resisting against the colossal war machine, be lost before the shameful and stupid MPLA manoeuvres. The nation has to be saved and there's no way back. The secret

weapon the MPLA had claimed to possess has not been used up to now simply because it does not exist. With vigilance, we are going to obtain the kind of peace which benefits all Angolans.

The time has come for national reconciliation through free and fair elections, monitored internationally, to be a reality, and the MPLA won't be able to stop it.

*** FNLA Leadership Unites With MPLA**

91P40258A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
25 Apr 91 p 29

[Text] The majority of FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] leaders joined the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and some of the leading members of Holden Roberto's organization will be part of the new Central Committee of the ruling party, whose congress has been in session in Luanda since yesterday.

Johnny Pincock Eduardo and Paulo Tuba of the FNLA and Daniel Chipenda, Faustino Muteka, Venancio de Moiu, and Aguinaldo Jaime are among the new faces proposed for the new Central Committee and who are being introduced to the 549 delegates of the MPLA.

Hendrick Vaal Neto, a former member of the now extinct FNLA Political Bureau said yesterday, Wednesday, in Luanda that these are not the only members joining the MPLA and that Holden Roberto has been left practically alone.

In another development, Jose Eduardo dos Santos will continue as president of the MPLA contrary to previous reporting—attributed now to conservative elements in the party—which confirmed that he would leave the party to become a candidate for president of the Republic in the forthcoming elections.

Only the military will be removed from the top echelons of the MPLA. The Central Committee will be expanded from 90 to 120 members.

*** Mortality Rate Increasing in Maquela do Zombo**

91AF0905E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] It has been learned from an official source that the health center in Maquela do Zombo recorded 1,885 deaths last year.

Diseases such as malaria, acute diarrhea, anemia, cholera, and tuberculosis, as well as the shortage of medications and the small number of nurses and doctors are, among other reasons, the main causes for so many funerals.

A plan that aims to minimize several situations in the health sector in that municipality has already been worked out by local health representatives and by entities from the commissariat, with the coordination of an advisor from the provincial health delegation.

The assistance plan envisions the strengthening of human and material resources. In spite of the improvements envisioned in the plan, not everything will be solved by these measures, since many of the health problems in the municipality are deep-rooted and at the structural level.

This opinion, which is shared by many officials, is also the opinion of the hospital administration, as Antonio Joaquim, one of its directors, revealed to JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

Calling attention to the serious shortages with which emergencies at the hospital in Maquela do Zombo have to cope on a daily basis, Antonio Joaquim stressed that "real problems cannot be solved just with ad hoc measures, when what is necessary is to alter the structures."

Emergency services in Maquela do Zombo are the most affected. Often during the night and on the weekends, there are not enough personnel to do the work.

Meanwhile, Social Services in Maquela do Zombo has been monitoring more than 4,180 people displaced by the war up to the present.

A source connected to the sector told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that these numbers are tending to increase because citizens are continuing to arrive in various points of the municipality.

He pointed to the most remarkable aspects of the activities that they are performing in the municipality to provide aid to the people who have been displaced by the war and other people who are being assisted by Social Services. He stressed that there are two distribution posts for food and industrial goods in the whole municipality.

*** Neves Bendinha Hospital Improves Facilities**

91AF0905D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Garrido Frago: "Neves Bendinha Hospital to Improve Service"]

[Text] Neves Bendinha Hospital, which is located in the municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi, will have, starting in the middle of next month, an intensive care unit, a surgical unit with a preanesthesia room, physical therapy services, and other facilities that will turn it into an autonomous unit, primarily for the receiving and treatment of burn patients.

The construction work to enlarge the facility, which was begun in the third trimester of last year, by the Portuguese construction company Teixeira Duarte, is provided for in the health project for burn victims who are victims of the war in the province of Luanda, which was approved in August 1989 by the Ministry of Health and the International Cooperation Center for Development (CICS).

The above-mentioned project was financed by the EEC in the amount of 1 million ecus, the monetary unit of that institution, and it envisioned the complete renovation of the center, in order to, in a first phase, receive the burn victims from Americo Boavida Hospital, following its closing, as well as aiming at maintaining first aid services that had been provided up until then, and the opening of the emergency room for the treatment of patients in that area.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA confirmed these facts during the course of a conversation that it held recently with the director of Neves Bendinha Municipal Hospital, Ana Juvencio Mhula, a Mozambican citizen who is general practitioner. During the conversation, she also talked about the institution's clinical staff, and pointed out its main prospects for the future, and she also recalled the sacrifices to which the more than 100 workers in the various areas of the institution have subjected themselves in order to provide the people with appropriate treatment.

That institution operated as a health center until September 1989. Then it was renovated and reopened its doors in March of last year with the status of municipal hospital.

Presently the hospital does not accept patients with burns which cover more than 20 percent of the patient's body, because the hospital does not have the necessary facilities for such treatment. Patients who have the above-mentioned percent of lesions are immediately transferred to Josina Machel Hospital and are brought back to Neves Bendinha only when they are out of danger.

The burn unit of Neves Bendinha Hospital may be transferred to Americo Boavida Hospital after the renovation of the latter. The operating room and its intensive care unit will then be put to use for major surgery and traumatological surgery.

With regard to the structure, the hospital is currently operating with a laboratory, which does not go beyond doing simple analyses, a burn unit that comprises five rooms, 33 beds, 13 bassinets, an emergency room, and also includes first aid services and a pharmacy.

Hospital Staff Is Small For the Number of Patients

The hospital has seven doctors, among whom there is one Italian in the burn unit, three general practitioners, namely one Mozambican woman, one Sao Tomean woman, and one Angolan woman who are assigned to medical consultations, and also two doctors of pediatrics, among whom there is one Vietnamese woman and one male Czechoslovakian doctor, who is a specialist in obstetrics.

The clinical staff at Neves Bendinha Hospital is very small in relation to the number of patients who come there for treatment, a situation that forces the staff to work on the on-call system.

During normal working hours, the emergency room is staffed by a midlevel technician who heads a team composed of three aides who, after performing triage on the patient, call for a doctor if necessary. Outside normal hours, the emergency room is staffed by nurses who, in case of an emergency, send the patient (with an authorization from the head of the team) to Josina Machel Hospital.

Juvencio Mhula said that it is important for people to have confidence in the technicians that the hospital has because, as she said, "We are limited with regard to our clinical staff, and our technicians are reliable."

Furthermore, that official went on to say that the team that is on duty must not end its shift until another arrives to take its place.

With the exception of burn victims, Neves Bendinha does not accept patients as inpatients for more than 24 hours because the hospital does not have a doctor on duty during the night shift. Patients who go there in serious condition are accepted as inpatients only for a few hours during the day, and if they do not recover, they are automatically sent on to other health institutions.

However, it is also worth pointing out that the International Cooperation Center for Development (CICS) is already making arrangements for a training course for two Angolan doctors in Italy, one with experience in general surgery and the other in anesthesia and resuscitation, who, following their return to the People's Republic of Angola, will be assigned to Neves Bendinha Hospital so that they will be able to continue their training under the guidance of the Italian plastic surgeon who will provide his services in the Burn Center.

CICS is a nongovernmental organization whose task it is to advertise for competitive bids for the purchase of health equipment, medications, and other materials which are indispensable to the hospital, with the goal of providing the project with greater autonomy.

Malaria, diarrheic diseases, and respiratory infections are the main diseases mentioned by our interlocutor as the causes of the province's high mortality rate.

Medicine In Short Supply

Because of the shortage of medicine, the hospital's board of directors has been more worried about maintaining the stocks to provide for burn victims and inpatients.

Within the scope of the project, the hospital has received medicine and disposable materials (bandages, gases, etc.) from CICS and also from the Provincial Medicine Depository, but in quantities that have been insufficient to meet the people's needs.

"We request medication from the Provincial Medications Depository according to our needs, and within the limits of that institution's possibilities and availabilities, we have been supplied," stated Juvencio Mhula.

In order to insure that the patients are fed on a daily basis, the hospital's board of directors has performed all sorts of sleight-of-hand. "The process of providing food has certain shortcomings because the Provincial Medications managers furnish us with the foodstuffs without the condiments."

The director of Neves Bendinha Hospital added that prior to the monetary exchange, they were receiving support from the municipality's commercial agents (from Cimex [expansion not given], from the "Tuca" and "Fefe" Supermarkets, and from a farm located in Viana.)

"But following the exchange, when the situation began to get tighter, we stopped receiving support as frequently. We did not have a capital fund. We have also been receiving additional supplies of milk for our patients from the Provincial Health Delegation of Luanda. But we have tried to secure supplies the best that we could," she stated.

It is within this framework that supplementary feeding has been recommended to the patients' family members. The patients receive visits every day, but their loved ones are not allowed to come into the hospital wards due to considerations of hygiene. The patio in the interior of the establishment is the place that has been designated for conversations between patients and their visitors.

Health Equipment

Much of the equipment intended for outfitting all the above-mentioned facilities, which is a consequence of the enlargement of the hospital, is already being installed. During the short visit that we paid to that institution, we got the impression or rather the certainty that Neves Bendinha Hospital, starting next month, is going to be one of the best hospital units in the province of Luanda in terms of providing service.

One of the greatest dilemmas with which that health unit is having to cope is the lack of water which, in some cases, has even forced some specialists to have to stop their work.

This is the case in the laboratory. On the day when we were there, the hospital had been without water for two days, in spite of the fact that it has a 500,000 liter tank which has been being refilled on an erratic basis by water trucks from the Commissariat.

One of the things that surprised us a lot was the state of hygiene in the hospital despite of the shortage of water and hygienic materials. The hospital's officials have tried to maintain it in the best hygienic conditions with the cooperation of the patients themselves.

As future prospects, our interlocutor promised to start up a program designed to raise people's consciousness concerning burns, to improve meals, create a more comfortable waiting room, and pave the street that leads to the hospital.

Lesotho

Recruitment Figures for South African Mines Noted

MB0905131291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] A spokesman for the Lesotho office of the Employment Bureau of Africa says South African mines are looking for an increasing number of skilled workers. He says the number of Basotho miners on South African mines has dropped by 5,000 in the first two months of this year, bringing the total number to about 95,000.

He points out that mines spend more than 50 percent of their income on salaries and wages. This is why mine managers have asked the bureau to recruit workers who have above-average skills and experience. He says the chances of unskilled workers gaining employment are diminishing.

The Chamber of Mines said that 80,000 miners have been dismissed, and that a further 80,000 could be retrenched in the course of the year if the price of gold did not go up. He said that those dismissed had not all been Basothos. Basotho miners earned about 950 million rands last year. They were Lesotho's greatest earner of foreign exchange.

Mozambique

Peace Accord Not Signed; New Points Introduced

MB1105061091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] The introduction yesterday of new points on the agenda for peace talks between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] prevented the signing of the first accord in the ongoing round of talks. AIM [Mozambique press agency] reported that early yesterday afternoon when everything was ready for the signing of the agenda of the matters to be discussed, Renamo presented three new points through mediators.

The Mozambican Government delegation is studying Renamo's proposals, and the mediators are in contact with both parties.

AIM's correspondent described the mood yesterday afternoon in Rome as frustrating and added that the heads of the government and Renamo delegations could hold a face-to-face meeting to break the current deadlock.

Correspondent Reports on Peace Talks

MB1205183491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] On Monday [13 May], Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegations could break Friday's [10 May] deadlock around the document outlining concrete issues to be included in a political agenda. On Friday, the two delegations (?failed) to sign an accord on that document when, unexpectedly, Renamo wanted to introduce three new points on the agenda.

It has been established that one of the points deals with the return of about 800,000 refugees from neighboring countries—namely, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. The other point to be included on the agenda would deal with various issues.

Reports say that the government delegation believes that the introduction of a point on various issues could make the talks go on forever as unforeseen issues could be raised.

The nature of the two [as heard] other points introduced by Renamo is not known since the negotiations continue to be held virtually under wraps.

On the advice of the mediators, a direct meeting was held Saturday [11 May] between the heads of the two delegations—namely, Armando Guebuza and Raul Domingos. Afterward, another direct meeting was held between officials [preceding word in English]. It is believed that in light of this meeting the two sides narrowed their differences, thereby opening the way for the signing of an agenda on Monday. Thereafter, specific issues would begin to be dealt with, paving the way for the signing of accords on the Laws on Parties and Elections, and on the monitoring of elections by national and foreign observers.

Commenting on the talks that began on 6 May, our source said in a somewhat frustrating tone, quote, All this to-ing and fro-ing is simply surrealistic. It is as if the aim is to merely find new ways of delaying serious discussions, unquote.

In fact, after the two sides agreed on a political agenda at the third round of talks in December, it remains to be determined why such an agenda has been put off. What is more, the subsequent round of talks, which the mediators had set for 8 April, was delayed for about a month. The lack of an explanation has been aggravated by the mediators' refusal to speak to the press. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to make predictions.

Army: 55 Renamo 'Bandits' Killed 3-9 May

MB1105144291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] A total of 55 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits were killed by Mozambique

Armed Forces units during operations carried out in Inhambane and Sofala Provinces between 3 and 9 May. A press communique from the Mozambique Armed Forces Chief of General Staff says that four Renamo camps and eight forward posts were destroyed during the operations. Assorted war materiel, including 65 light weapons and munitions were captured. About 250 people were freed from Renamo captivity.

400,000 Displaced Persons Reported in Gaza

MB1005152891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 May 91

[Excerpt] There are 400,000 people in Gaza Province displaced by war and natural disasters. Of that number, 250,000 have been physically affected by famine. The figures were given by Joao Uzamite, director of Gaza Province's Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters. [passage omitted]

Swaziland**Country 'Ideal' for Smuggling Drugs Into RSA**

MB1005165291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Investigations into the increasingly large numbers of hard drugs being confiscated in Swaziland indicate that international drug smuggling rings have identified Swaziland as the ideal route for smuggling drugs into South Africa [RSA]. A spokesman for the Swazi police said that most of the large consignments of drugs intercepted had been destined for sale in South Africa. He said higher prices were paid for drugs in South Africa and that South Africa had, as he put it, an unlimited market.

Zambia**AWOL Angolan Troops Airlifted Back 12 May**

MB1205184891 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] The Angolan Government has begun airlifting its troops who recently fled a civil war in their country. The first group, out of more than 600 government soldiers, were flown out of Ndola today in a chartered Angolan airlines plane under the supervision of Zambian security personnel.

The Angolan soldiers ran away together with other Angolan civilians to seek refuge in Zambia following heavy fighting reported in Moxico Province near UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels and Angolan security forces. [sentence as heard] They entered Zambia through various points in the Northwestern Province.

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